The Press and Tribune.

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John L. Scripps, Charles H. Ray, William Bross, Joseph Medill, Alfred Cowles.
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Press & Tribune
CHICAGO.

The News.

A fearful disaster occurred in Cincinnati yesterday. While a gang of men were engaged in pulling down the walls of the Old St. Xavier Catholic Church—which is to give place to a new one—a wall fell burying fifteen men underneath, immediately killing thirteen and fatally wounding one.

The Missouri Opposition Convention met at Jefferson yesterday. Most of the counties in the State were represented. Abel Leonard presided. Resolutions declaring Edward Bates the choice of the Convention for the Presidency; denouncing the treasonable avowal of the Democracy that the election by the regular constitutional means of any man to the Presidency is in itself sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union; in favor of free homes, etc.; were unanimously adopted.

The Republican State Convention of Wisconsin yesterday nominated Hon. A. Scott Sloan as the Republican candidate for Chief Justice. He received on the informal ballot 158 out of 204 votes, and his nomination was made unanimous.

Sherman M. Booth of Milwaukee, was re-arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal on the Glover rescue case. Should a writ of *habeas corpus* issue by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, as is probable, the writ will be resisted by the U. S. Marshal, and a conflict between State and United States authorities will ensue.

We give in another column a synopsis of Mr. Seward's speech, delivered in the United States Senate on Wednesday, with the reply of Mr. Douglas.

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention, which met at Reading yesterday, nominated Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, for Governor, and appointed Delegates at Large to the Charleston Convention. Senator Bigler, who is well known as a pretty lively opponent of Douglas, heads the delegation, and the other members are believed to coincide with Mr. Bigler in his opinion of Mr. Douglas and his "great principle."

The Ohio Republican Convention met at Columbus yesterday, and was largely attended. A resolution naming Salmon P. Chase as the first choice of the Republicans of Ohio for the Presidency, was passed by a vote of 381 to 70.

OUR CITY ELECTION.

We have advices from Washington as late as Tuesday evening, which assure us that the coming election in Chicago is looked for with the intensest interest. Each party is ready to draw a good or ill omen from the result. If the Republican ticket be defeated it is conceded on every side that it adds the prestige of failure to the Chicago nomination for President; while if it be triumphantly elected, as we have no doubt it will be, it is held that nothing within the compass of human means can stem the tide of Republican victories to the end of the chapter. This sentiment pervades all circles at the Federal capital. The fact that this man or that man happens to be the representative of Republicanism goes for nothing in view of the great crush of political things now approaching. Possibly if our National Convention were located in some distant part of the country, an adverse result might not be so disastrous. But no one can calculate the injury to result from a defeat of the Republicans of Chicago on the eve of *the Chicago nominations*. Let thinking men bear these things in mind. Let those who have in their hearts the success of a GREAT CAUSE, go to the polls on Tuesday resolved to do their duty to that cause at whatever sacrifice of personal feeling. We may as well be plain. Everybody knows that the pro-slavery party are inspired to ecstacies with the idea that a large share of the Republican vote of the city will *this* time be cast against the Republican ticket. Apart from this they have no hope of success. Douglas relies upon it with a confidence he never before felt in a municipal election.

We tell our friends frankly that this must stop. Let it not be ours to destroy the party of Freedom. There are Republicans enough in Chicago to-day to sweep the city against the utmost force of the enemy—imported voters and all—and *the thing must be done.*

A REGISTRY LAW.

There is no reason, except in Democratic greed for office and power, why at almost every hotly contested election in this city, the votes of six hundred to a thousand American Republicans should be offset by an equal number of ballots cast by imported varlets, whose right to exercise the elective franchise at a Chicago Municipal election, is not superior to that of so many natives of the Tonga Islands. It is the earnest wish of every Republican that an efficient Registry Law to preserve the purity of the ballot-box may be passed. The necessity of such a measure for the protection of Democratic government in our cities, is universally acknowledged, except by those whose trade it is to carry elections by fraud.

Permit this contest to go against us, for any cause whatever, and when will that Registry Law go on the statute books of Illinois? You who don't care how the election goes—you who don't like this man or that man or some other man on the ticket—you tell. When, by aid of the police and the patronage and power of the city government, the South Legislative District returns two Democrats to the General Assembly, who will upset the prospective majority in that body? When power, though foully gotten and wickedly wielded, entrenches itself, by unfair apportionment laws and charter amendments, so firmly that it cannot be dislodged [illegible]

No! give us a victory now, and a Registry Law by which all successful importations of Irish voters, all fraudulent and double voting, all "voting often" will be made impossible, will surely follow. A strong pull then and all together!

A CANARD.

The pro-slavery men were busy yesterday circulating a report that Douglas was on his way to Chicago, to make a speech on Saturday evening, and that Mrs. Douglas was here already doing wonders among the Catholic Irish. We happen to know that both these distinguished people were in Washington on Tuesday night, and that no rumor of their early exodus had got abroad in the Federal City. We do not attach the least degree of importance to their movements, whether they go in one direction or another, but as a matter of fact they are not coming this way very soon. Mr. Douglas went up to Baltimore, where his presence inspired the smashing of four ballot-boxes at Democratic primary meetings. We apprehend he will not try that game in Chicago, and we do not see how he could influence our election in any other way.

CURED.

Two of our leading manufacturers, who, for some real or supposed grievance, were determined not to vote the entire Republican ticket, were thoroughly cured yesterday. Business called them through the streets, and the sight of hordes of imported Irish, brought here to defeat the Republican party, and give the prestige of a Chicago triumph to Stephen A. Douglas, had a magic effect upon their convictions. These Republicans are now hard at work for the whole ticket. There can be no doubt whatever that the bogus Democracy sprung their trap too soon. They have disgusted our citizens and confirmed wavering Republicans, and if the canvass progresses as it has for the past two days, the pro-slavery Irish Democracy will be defeated by an overwhelming majority. Friends of Liberty, to the rescue! Freedom expects "every man to do his duty."

LETTER FROM HON. OWEN LOVEJOY.

Read Republicans of Chicago, Read!

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR—I fear from indications in the papers that some who are opposed to Mr. Wentworth's nomination may be disposed, or at least tempted, to yield him but a lukewarm support. I hope it will not be deemed obtrusive for me to say a word on this subject. It is true I am not a citizen of Chicago, but we all feel proud of the Garden City, and look to it to give the key note for the approaching campaign. It has heretofore lead off gallantly, and I trust will yet again. It seems to me to be a matter of life and death with the Republican party, that it acquire the discipline of supporting its nominees, as otherwise all its success as an organization is hopeless. The nominee of the Democratic party may make pledges that his election will not be claimed as a Democratic victory; but all such pledges are utterly idle and false, and should deceive no one.

A kind of political jesuitism permeates the Democratic party, and the end justifies, in their estimation, a resort to any means to accomplish their purposes. If Mr. Gurnee is elected—the wires will flash, and a thousand paid scribblers will write "Great Democratic Victory—Chicago redeemed from Black Republican misrule. First gun for the Presidential campaign."

I trust in God that no such dismal tidings will be borne hitherward and spread over Illinois with its disastrous influence. I hope, therefore, that the nominee of the Republican party will receive the united, cordial and enthusiastic support of the party. I can almost fancy the hosts of freedom, native and foreign born, with torches flashing, banners flying, and music playing, with shields locked, moving with heavy tread, and crushing beneath their feet a democracy which has proved recreant to every principle it has ever professed false to the Union and the Constitution of the country, and who are seeking to transform a free government into one of the worst despotisms that has ever cursed the earth or incensed heaven.

John Wentworth as citizen and editor is of no consequence in this matter, but John Wentworth as the nominee of the Republican party—a party loyal to the Union and the Constitution—ought as it seems to me to be triumphantly elected. Personal animosity will pass away, but the influence of the result of the charter election of the city of Chicago will be permanent and wide-spread. The friends of Mr. Douglas are using the hoped for victory in Chicago to forward his prospects at Charleston.

Yours truly, OWEN LOVEJOY.

Note from Mr. Wolcott.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Your readers will readily excuse me from any discussion of the R. I. Consociation action—a distinct and foreign issue, with which Dr. Rice has eked out his original charge. The object for which I took up my pen, is fully secured; and for the purpose for which this new matter is introduced, it is sufficient for me to affirm, that my relation to the Old School Presbyterians, and the New School alike, as Christian denominations, is that of cordial catholicity, and from no authentic report of any speech of mine can any opposite sentiment be gleaned.

Chicago, March 1, 1860. S. W.

WAGES FOR LABOR.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Chicago, Feb. 29, 1860.

Editors of Journal:—Persons are constantly applying to me to know what wages were paid for labor during the year 1857, when Wentworth was Mayor. On referring to the books, I find that day-laborers received *One Dollar per Day*, and that there was no effort made during the year to change the price.

Yours truly SAMUEL D. WARD, City Comptroller.

This official statement puts at rest one of the base lies, industriously circulated by the *Times*. But as "infinite lying" has become chronic with that sheet, it will not be at a loss for some other coinage equally base.

Abraham Lincoln's Speech.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

The speech of Abraham Lincoln at the Cooper Institute last evening was one of the happiest and most convincing political arguments ever made in this city, and was addressed to a crowded and most appreciating audience. Since the days of Clay and Webster, no man has spoken to a larger assemblage of the intellect and mental culture of our city. Mr. Lincoln is one of Nature's orators, using his rare powers solely and effectively to elucidate and to convince, though their inevitable effect is to delight and electrify as well. We present herewith a very full and accurate report of this speech—yet the tones, the gestures, the kindling eye and the mirth provoking look, defy the reporter's skill. The vast assemblage frequently rang with cheers and shouts of applause, which were prolonged and intensified at the close. No man ever before made such an impression on his first appeal to a New York audience.

Mr. Lincoln speaks for the Republican cause to-night at Providence, R. I., and it is hoped that he will find time to speak once or more in Connecticut before he sets his face homeward. We shall soon issue his speech of last night in pamphlet form for cheap circulation.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

When we have such a speech as that of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, delivered at the Cooper Institute last evening to a crowded, deeply interested and enthusiastic audience, we are tempted to wish that our columns were indefinitely elastic. * * * We have made room for Mr. Lincoln's speech notwithstanding the pressure of other matters, and our readers will see that it was well worthy of the deep attention with which it was heard. That part of it in which the speaker places the Republican party on the very ground occupied by the framers of our constitution and fathers of our republic, strikes us as particularly forcible. In this great controversy the Republicans are the real conservative party. They simply adhere to a policy which had its origin with George Washington of Virginia, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, Abraham Baldwin of Georgia, Alexander Hamilton of New York, and other men from other States worthy to be named with them. * * * * * *

All this may be new, but it is most logically and convincingly stated in the speech—and it is wonderful how much a truth gains by a certain mastery of clear and impressive statement. But the consequences to which Mr. Lincoln follows out the demands of these arrogant innovators give an air of novelty to the closing part of his argument. What they require of us is not only a surrender of our long cherished notions of constitutional rights, inherited from our ancestors and theirs; not only a renunciation of the freedom of speech, but a hypocritical confession of doctrines which revolt both our understanding and our conscience, a confession extorted by the argument of the highwayman, the threat of violence and murder. There is to be no peace with the South till the slaveholders shall have forced us to say that slavery is right—not merely to admit it by silence, but to shout the accursed doctrine with all the strength of our lungs. With the renunciation of the creed of liberty must come the reconsideration and rejection of our free constitutions. Every one of the constitutions of the free States puts the stigma of public abhorrence upon slavery, and is an offence and insult to the slaveholder. They who cannot submit to allow the natural lawfulness of slavery to be questioned in public debate, or in the discussions of the press, certainly will not tolerate the more solemn declaration of the right of all men to freedom embodied and proclaimed in the State constitutions of the North and West. One by one these State constitutions must be given up, torn in pieces, and trampled under foot, at the bidding of the preachers of the new political gospel.

The Chicago Election.

On Tuesday next, another political contest will come off in Chicago, the metropolis of the State. She is again about to show her faith in Republican doctrines by another rousing majority for that ticket. The Republicans have presented Hon. John Wentworth as their candidate for Mayor at the coming election, and are anxious for the fight.

Nobly, for the past three or four years, has Chicago maintained her high position among the friends of free labor. Nobly has she sustained the Republican platform. She must not now, in the hour of trial and of success, falter for a moment; but remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

The Republicans of Chicago must not forget that their municipal election is not a mere local affair—without effect, without influence save in their own midst. All true friends of freedom everywhere have their attention upon this election. Chicago has a National reputation as the citadel of Republicanism in the Northwest. An election lost now—the success of our enemies in this stronghold of our friends—would be disastrous indeed. The prestige of victory would be wanting to increase the enthusiasm of our nominations at Decatur in May, and at Chicago in June. We should blush to meet our Republican friends at the National Convention in June, after suffering a defeat now in Chicago. This cannot, this must not be.

The Democracy have no hope of success save through the dissensions and jealousies of our friends. Let there be none such. This is no time for bickerings and mutual reproaches. Fight the battle! win it! and then discuss the mode of opening the campaign afterwards, if you will!

We hope to lay before our readers, in our next week's issue, the results of another Republican victory—the triumph of Wentworth over his pro-slavery Democratic opponent. Republicans of Chicago, give Wentworth and the whole Republican ticket a rousing majority!—*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

PROGRAMME OF THE GREAT MEETING AT METROPOLITAN HALL, THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING.

The meeting will be opened at a very early hour by the candidate for the Mayoralty, with a few appropriate remarks.

The meeting will continue until twelve o'clock at night, when Mr. Wentworth will again address the audience, touching the programme for Saturday night at the same place, and giving a general programme of the campaign.

To prevent confusion, and to enable the gentlemen to fulfil their engagements to address other meetings, prior to and after speaking at Metropolitan Hall, it is expected that the following order of speaking will be carried out.

The speeches will be short, not exceeding fifteen minutes.

The following order of speaking will be observed:

HON. N. B. JUDD, Chicago.
HON. T. J. TURNER, Freeport.
E. C. LARNED, Chicago.
W. H. HERNDON, Springfield.
CARLOS HAVEN, Chicago.
HON. RICHARD YATES, Jacksonville.
HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, Chicago.
HON. C. B. DENIO, Galena.
WM. BROSS, Chicago.
GEO. W. GAGE, Chicago.
ELLIOTT ANTHONY, Chicago.
A. D. BRADLEY, Chicago.
&c., &c., &c.

Until twelve o'clock at night, and as much longer as the audience please.

On Saturday evening, GEN. NYE of New York, GOV. RANDALL, of Wisconsin, LIEUT. GOV. NOBLE, CARL SCHURZ, and, it is hoped, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, will address the meeting at the same place.

The Messrs. Lumbard will sing one of their favorite songs at the close of every speech.

The Germans in Council.

There were three immense gatherings of the Germans of the North Division last evening on Rees street, on Wells street, and in the Ninth Ward. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

THE CITY.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

For Mayor—JOHN WENTWORTH.
For Treasurer—A. HARVEY.
For Attorney—JOHN LYLE KING.
For Collector—JOHN RABER.
For Marshal—IVER LAWSON.
For Surveyor—GEORGE W. WILSON.

STREET COMMISSIONERS.
South Division—PETER WOLF.
North Division—GEORGE KNERR.
West Division—WM. M. DUNN.

WARD. ALDERMEN.	CONSTABLES.
First—WILLIAM COLBY.	CHAS. F. CHILSON.
Second—J. M. VAN OSDEL.	J. COURTWRIGHT.
Third—HIRAM JOY.	R. E. COOK.
Fourth—L. LAMPERTZ.	E. ADCOCK.
Fifth—R. H. FOSS.	R. CARTHEW.
Sixth—J. W. COBB.	A. KOVATS.
Seventh—G. S. HUBBARD.	HENRY JAHNS.
Eighth—J. G. MACLAY.	MOSES F. HARRIS.
Ninth—ELI BATES.	SAM. A. ELLIS.
Tenth—JOHN SHULGEN.	ANTHONY OTTO.

MEAT STORE BROKEN OPEN.—The meat store of John Lamb, on South Water street, was broken into Wednesday night, and a large quantity of hams stolen.

☞ The St. George's Benevolent Association of Chicago, will hold their final monthly meeting at their rooms, Bryant, Bell & Stratton's College, Larmon Block, Monday evening next, March 5th, 1860, at 7½ o'clock.

TRINITY CHURCH.—Rev. James Pratt, of Philadelphia, has accepted the call to Trinity Church in this city, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties on the third Sunday of this month (March 18.) Mr. Pratt brings an excellent reputation for piety and ability.

NEW ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—The new rooms of the Board of Trade are thrown open for the inspection of the public for ten days. Saturday afternoon, between two and four oclock, is set apart especially for ladies. We hope all will avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered.

ACCIDENT AT THE FIRE.—At the fire on West Van Buren street, yesterday morning, the two noble white horses, owned by Alderman Wright, and which have been used for the steamer Little Giant, after being unhitched from the engine, backed into the river. Both horses were in the water nearly an hour before they could be rescued, and it is feared that one of them may die.

"NOTHING LIKE STARCH."—And the poet might have added, "Nothing like Fulton Starch." Murray Nelson, 214 South Water street, is agent for the Fulton Starch Works. His starch has acquired a reputation throughout the United States second to none other ever offered to the public. This is evident from the fact that it never failed to conquer a premium where it has been offered for exhibition at any of the Fairs. It took the first premium at the National Fair in this city last fall, and also at the Franklin Institute Fair in Sycamore. It is equally good for culinary or laundry purposes, and can be afforded at prices which defy competition. We trust all who have use for, or deal in the article will give Mr. Nelson a call.

GARDENERS' SOCIETY.—This Society held its regular monthly meeting at their hall, in Metropolitan block, last night. John C. Ure, Esq., President, in the chair. The report of the Committee on amending the Constitution and the discussion thereon, occupied the major part of the session; and the subjects for discussion, viz.: "*Grape Culture*," and "*Root Pruning and Girdling, with a view to increased productiveness*," was postponed until Monday evening, March 19th, to which time the Society adjourned.

Previous to adjourning, the Secretary read a paper on "*The circular incision on Grape Vines as a means of fructification*,"—a translation from the *Illustrat Graten-zeitung* by Fred. Goeller of West Chicago.

The thanks of the Society were voted Mr. G., and his paper requested for publication.

CLASSICAL CONCERTS.—The third classical concert will come off to-night at the Briggs House and promises to be one of the richest musical evenings ever enjoyed by our concert goers. The programme offered is miscellaneous and unusually attractive, containing variety and contrast, without stepping outside of the classical and best. We have heard but little of Mendelssohn at our concerts heretofore, though he has become one of the most popular of classical composers in every part of the world and his "songs without words" can now be heard in every circle where good music is appreciated and cultivated. We shall listen to night to Mendelssohn's best trio in D. minor for piano, violin and cello, full of contrast and freshness. It sings feelingly in the first movement and exhibits wild and tricksy gaiety in the Scherzo. The trio from "William Tell" is without doubt the grandest ever written by any modern composer of operatic music, and will be brought out with all its powerful effects and melodies by three of our best amateurs. Melms and Becker will play Beethoven's F. major sonate, a most imaginative and genial work of the great master. The duo from "I Puritani" will certainly be remembered by all who attended the opera last year, when it was sung by Amodio and Junca, and every time raised the audience to such an excitement as to command an encore. It will be received to-night with hearty applause. The "Variations concertantes," by Mayseder are of a rather light character, but pleasing throughout and readily understood, also giving each instrument an opportunity to bring out its brilliancy. Next week will be the last of these classical concerts, and therefore we shall expect to see a full house.

GRAND RALLY OF THE PEOPLE.

MASS MEETING AT NORTH MARKET HALL.

Speeches by Hon. I. N. Arnold, Hon. N. B. Judd, William Bross, Hon. William H. Herndon of Springfield, Judge M. B. Lowry of Pa., Hon. Thomas J. Turner of Freeport, Hon. Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio, Hon. John Wentworth, &c.

A great change has come over this city within the week. The campaign was well opened before, but each day has seen an accession to the enthusiasm, and the camp-fires are burning more and more brightly, until now the enthusiasm of our Republicans equals anything the city has ever witnessed.

The large hordes of voting cattle "imported expressly" for the uses of those who are on their annual hunt for the possession of the City Treasury, their noisy groups at the corners and tumultuous processions have so fully suggested the *Dyer Administration* from which they have come down, that the Republicans are wheeling the more rapidly into line and closing more firmly their ranks for the victory on Tuesday next.

There was a noble rally at North Market Hall last evening, fully taxing the capacity of this, the largest place of gathering in the North Division. At the hour of assembling the Hall was densely packed, all seats removed, and the people literally a *standing* committee on the state of the city.

The meeting was organized by choosing Jas. G. Maclay, Esq., for Chairman, and Messrs. E. G. Hook and Charles Drandorff, Secretaries.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold was the first speaker of the evening, and made one of the happiest efforts of the campaign. He referred in eloquent terms to the importance of the contest now waging, and claimed that the city must be carried this time by the largest Republican majority ever given in Chicago.

Hon. N. B. Judd who was received with tumultuous cheers said he came to add a word, and if possible to add to the enthusiasm of the conflict. This is now a question of politics, and when we see the hordes gathering in here from abroad to overawe our Republicans, we must elect the ticket as it stands. Nothing personal can come in. The candidates stand as the representatives of the party, and it must not be defeated. The eyes of the country are upon us. They are asking will the gallant Republicans of Chicago allow themselves to be defeated. No! We are not to allow a Douglas victory. All over this State they are asking will you triumph in Chicago. Let us tell them *Yes, and do it.*

Mr. Judd referred to the importance of defeating Douglasism here. He referred to the forthcoming National Convention here, and the importance that it be held in a Republican city. It is the first great victory to be won in 1860. And shall we win it? (Cheers and cries of "yes, yes.") Then we must work, we must organize, defeat the hordes of imported voters. Stay by the polls, work all day. The Sham Democracy cannot defeat us when united, and we are united to carry this election. The speaker retired amid cheers.

Frank Lumbard was next called out amid tremendous cheers. He mounted the rostrum and gave a capital Republican song in which the crowd joined.

William Bross, of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, was the next speaker. He referred to the efforts making, and the hordes being imported to bring in the Gurnee administration. For the last three years we have given these Democrats a thrashing once or twice a year, and had begun, perhaps, to feel they were strapped. But they need it again and must have it.

Hon. Wm. Herndon of Springfield was called out amid tremendous cheers. He said this conflict was not a local one. That Springfield was all awake watching the result. That all the counties of Central Illinois are anxious lest Chicago fall back from her high position as a Republican city. It will fall upon us as an iceberg. It must not be. If you lose this victory you may lose your hold on the Legislative struggle. The gallant Trumbull may be sacrificed. Every man must do his duty. All must work, and feel their individual responsibility.

As by other speakers the noble Lincoln (the law partner of this speaker) was referred to amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. Herndon spoke of Mr. Lincoln's interest in this struggle, expressed to him on several occasions. The speaker retired amid prolonged cheers.

Frank Lumbard gave another of his capital songs, with his local and specially applicable to this campaign.

Judge Lowry, of Pennsylvania, a delegate elect to the National Convention in Chicago, referred to the interest felt in Pennsylvania in this coming Chicago election. A defeat here will be the winding sheet of Lincoln and bury Republicanism with its face down. On the other hand, carry the city and you have killed Douglas dead as Julius Cæsar. At this juncture the Sixth Ward delegation with a splendid band approached the Hall. A portion only of them could find their way in, a rousing meeting was organized outside. The enthusiasm at this point was tumultuous; cheer on cheer rose within and without the Hall. Three times three were given for the ticket, as many for the Sixth Ward, &c., &c.

Mr. Lowry resumed his remarks and closed with a fervent appeal to Chicago Republicans to stand true.

George F. Crocker, Esq., read a letter from our Representative in Congress, Hon. John F. Farnsworth, urging Republicans here to stand firm and carry their ticket with a tremendous majority. Mr. Crocker said the city would send back her Republican majority of 2,000.

Hon. Thomas J. Turner, of Freeport, said that all over the country Republicans are watching Chicago. It is not a conflict between Gurnee and Wentworth, but between the great principles of Liberty and Slavery. Mr. Gurnee is here a representative of the Slavery principle of this Republic. You must roll up a majority that shall tell against Douglas. Consider yourselves enlisted for a great battle on Tuesday next, and you must do your whole duty on that day. Secure your city as Republican against the coming Convention. A gentleman from Indiana has told me that his State was looking eagerly to Chicago, and the issue there might hang on the result here.

J. G. Lumbard gave a few stirring remarks, and then Frank Lumbard gave another campaign song, the chorus carried by all the audience.

Dr. Leib took the stand and well sustained the enthusiasm.

Addresses were made in German by Messrs. Kreismann and Schmitt. About ten o'clock, Hon. John Wentworth entered the Hall and was received with tremendous cheering. He took the stand, he said, only to say that he would introduce an old patriarch, one of the earliest advocates of Freedom, Hon. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS, of Ohio.

The applause with which this was received was protracted for several minutes.

Hon. Joshua R. Giddings said he remembered when the friends of liberty were easily controlled. He had lived to see Chicago thronging the courts of Freedom. I hail your candidate for Mayor, with whom I was for ten years in Congress. He was not exactly of us then, but he is now. I wish I had a vote to give him, ten thousand votes to give him to place him where he ought to be placed, as your candidate. The eyes of the Buckeye State are upon you. The eyes of the nation are upon the Republicans of Chicago. Let the language go out to tell to the country to its darkest corners that Wentworth has been elected in spite of all that the combined efforts of the enemies of Liberty could bring against him. He would leave his blessing upon the cause here, and his warmest wishes for the success of the hosts of Freedom.

Hon. John Wentworth said we have yet a few days more to work. A voice goes out from here by telegraph on Tuesday night to chill or cheer the friends of freedom in the country at large. Mr. Gurnee says everywhere, if Chicago goes for Democracy, Douglas is the next President. He referred to the desperate efforts making to carry the city. It is the question if Douglas shall be the President, not who shall be the Mayor. He referred to the circulars being carried about town, Mr. Gurnee promising not to claim it as a *Democratic victory* if they will let him be elected.

The meeting was protracted to a late hour, and was altogether a noble rally, a happy augury for what the people intend to do on Tuesday next, carry the Republican ticket with the largest majority ever given it in Chicago.

THE OTTAWA RESCUE CASE.

Trial of John Hossack of Ottawa for Alleged Violation of the U. S. Fugitive Slave Law.

U. S. COURT FOR NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILL.

Hon. Judge Drummond Presiding.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court room was well filled yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock, to hear the evidence on behalf of the Government proceeded with.

The warrant of United States Commissioner Corneau at Springfield was put in evidence. At this point Mr. Goodwin, of the defence, rose and stated that the counsel for the defendant proposed to raise here certain objections which in their view, if sustained by the Court, would arrest the trial at this point, and they were therefore desirous to present them in form for the consideration of the Court.

The first objection was that the warrant by which the negro Jim was held had no seal.

Secondly, It bore on the back an endorsement by U. S. Marshal Dougherty, deputizing "*A.*" N. Albright, whereas in the indictment the latter was spoken of as Isaac N. Albright.

Third. The warrant directs the Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois to "take, &c., if he shall be found *in your District.*" The evidence shows that the offence alleged took place in the Northern District, where by the restricting terms of the writ itself, the process could not run.

Mr. Cook of the defence urged the well known principle of law that the allegation and the proof must correspond.

This indictment speaks of Albright as a "Deputy Marshal of the Southern District of Illinois," whereas by the indorsement of the U. S. Marshal he was but specially deputized to execute this writ. He urged other objections to the legal qualification of Albright.

U. S. District Attorney Fitch responded in an argument to show that no seal was needed for this warrant, or in any case not specified by act of Congress. He took the ground that this was not a warrant in the meaning of the old cases cited. The boy Jim was held by it as property merely, not as having committed a crime. In this view it would come nearer being of the nature of a writ of replevin. And further, upon this warrant Judge Caton had decided.

Mr. Arrington, associated in the case in behalf of the Government, made a learned and full argument. He contended that there was nothing that required that there be designated in the warrant, the extent of jurisdiction. That is a matter of law, not of fact. The words "if he shall be found in your District," are a surplusage. If they were left out the warrant was still good, and the Commissioner had no right to attach such a condition, for by act of Congress this process runs throughout the State.

Again the warrant itself was not necessary, since the owner may or may not procure it in reclaiming his slave.

Mr. Eustis continued the argument for the defence.

Mr. Arnold closed on the part of the defence. He made the point that any defect in the warrant which should authorize the negro Jim to resist it, would equally authorize and justify his friends in aid of his resistance. He strongly urged the reasons before set forth why the writ was invalid and void.

The Court said—The only questions he felt called upon to consider and decide at this stage of the case:

1st. Was the writ a valid one? And if valid,

2d. Had the Marshal of the *Southern* District of Illinois the authority to execute the writ in the *Northern* District, where by the indictment this offence was alleged to have been committed.

As to the first, I have no doubt. The law of 1850, under which this case is brought, authorizes the issuing of a warrant under a certain state of facts. The existence of the required facts is not in this case controverted. A person was held as a slave in Missouri. He escaped into Illinois. The master of the slave appears before the United States Commissioner, who, under the state of facts prescribed as necessary, acted as the law authorizes him to do. He issued a warrant, or what has been treated as such.

To this writ it was objected that it had no seal, which the counsel for defence have urged is implied in every writ. The question here is not as to usual custom, nor whether there was not some irregularity in the mode of this writ, and whether it would not have been more in form had the U. S. Commissioner affixed his seal.

But is it void, because it lacks this seal? I think not. I have my doubts whether the laws require any seal to be used, but I have no doubt that the lack of a seal does not render the writ void. The tendency of modern adjudication has been to do away with the past sacredness of the seal, and to make its absence a valid objection in this case would be contrary to the spirit of modern authority. The objection is overruled.

The next objection of the counsel for the defence, the territorial point, is one in which there may be some difficulty. But it is certain that the law governs and prescribes to every officer his territorial limits, as when under a State law a sheriff is appointed. When any court has the power to restrict the officer, the mandate of his writ is his guide, but when the court has no power so to restrict, the law is his guide.

In my view it is not in the power of any court to issue a writ limiting a writ *within* the bounds prescribed by law, as, for instance, prescribing to an U. S. Marshal any one or more counties of the State, or limiting a Sheriff in executing his process to any town in the county. The restriction, then, would be void. One of two must be void, the writ or the restriction, and in my opinion it is the latter, and that, disregarding it, the officer must serve the writ everywhere within the limits prescribed by law.

The only question is as to the construction of the words of the statute, that the process "shall run anywhere within the limits of the State." In this case I shall rule that the clause is imperative. Had there been no condition expressed within this writ there would then have been no doubt that it would have run everywhere within the limits of the State. Had the Commissioner a right to specify and exclude any portion of the State?

As to the point as to the authority of Albright to act as the deputy of the U. S. Marshal there was yet other evidence to be introduced by the Government, and the Court did not consider that question as yet before it.

At this point the Court adjourned to 9½ A. M. to-day.

ORNAMENTAL IRON-WORK.—We referred yesterday to the newly established firm of Decreet & Co., whose Card and announcement will be found in another column. The names of N. S. Bouton, and of S. B. Williams are well known to our citizens generally, and most favorably, both in business and personal relations. In their present connection with Mr. Decreet, they embark in a line of business suggested and timely for the present stage of growth of our city. Our residents who are fitting up luxurious homes, and more numerously those who are adorning Cemetery lots are interested to know that this firm are largely manufacturing a style of ornamental Iron Fence, that is beautiful, and in every respect superior to anything ever offered here, being constructed and put up after a plan patented and controlled by them. For everything in their line all our readers here and abroad may consult them with confidence, and if their order fail to come within their full and attractive exhibit of patterns and their moderate price list, the customer must be hard to suit. Mr. Williams will be found at the office of the firm in Pardee's Building adjoining Wells street Bridge on South Water street.

THE CAMBRIAN SOCIETY.—This Society held its annual festival last evening at the Garden City House, and a most pleasant affair it was. The President, John Hughes, Esq., stated in his opening speech that since the organization of the Society no Welchman in Chicago had ever been suffered to depend upon public charity for support. His remarks were excellent and to the purpose. Mr. Lewis responded in a pithy and patriotic speech for Wales, and J. Edwards Wilkins, Esq., for the Queen of England. Mr. Bross of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE responded to a toast to the President of the United States. Several fine songs were sung by a quartette Club from Racine. We were obliged to leave in the midst of the festivities, but are quite sure a very capital time generally was enjoyed.

BURGLARY.—Pierce Dyer, well known at the Police Court, was arrested, charged with burgiariously entering Wright & Currier's livery stable, on Friday night last, and stealing a wolf robe, belonging to Neils Larson, which he sold for 50 cents. Dyer asserted that he could proove an *alibi* by W. S. Gurnee, whom he was with all that night. The case was continued over until 3 o'clock to-day, for him to procure his witnesses.

POLICE.

THE LIZZIE ENGLES CONSPIRACY CASE—SMITH AND SCHWAB HELD TO BAIL.—Yesterday was concluded the case in which the two young men John B. Smith and Charles Schwab have been under examination, charged with an attempt to reduce to prostitution a young girl named Lizzie Engles. It has attracted much attention, and is diabolically remarkable, as much for the defence attempted as for the nature of the alleged offence. The defendants, from all appearances, have manufactured a bogus case, and brought witnesses to swear against the character of the girl, to prove if possible, that she was as low as themselves, and a prostitue. This has happily failed thus far, and whatever may have been the indiscretions of the young girl in placing herself in the power of these two young men, both their previous attempt upon her chastity and their later assault upon her reputation have signally failed. They were held to bail in $1,000 each to appear before the Recorder's Court at its next term.

LARCENY OF A COW.—Lewis Penticost was arrested, charged with the larceny of a cow, from Martin Halburton. Penticost drove the cow from the premises of Halburton on Tuesday night, and sold it to a butcher, by whom it was killed. He was held to bail in $800 for further examination.

COAT THIEF.—George Gallagher was arrested for entering the house of Jessie H. Leavenworth, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, and stealing an overcoat valued at $15, the property of Festus Clark. He was held to bail for the Recorder's Court in the sum of $500.

LARCENY.—George Dickinson was arrested for stealing a dirk knife and four pocket handkerchiefs. He was held to bail in the sum of $100.

STEALING A WRENCH.—A hard looking customer, named James Morgan, was arrested for stealing a wrench worth about a dollar which he sold for twenty-five cents. He was sent to the lock-up for examination this morning.

STEALING A HORSE AND BUGGY.—Thomas Pine, a young man who was arrested some time since, in company with another, named Odell, for disorderly conduct in a house of ill fame, and attempting to shoot a prostitute named Mary Taylor, was arrested Wednesday night for stealing a horse and buggy, which the two were using on the night in question, the property of Constable Johnson. The case was continued.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Henry Snyder, $3; Frank McEvans, $3; Henry Hughes, $3; Thos. Hughes, $3; Ellen Cassidy, $10.

FIRES.

FIRE ON WEST VAN BUREN STREET.—About half past one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two story house on the corner of West Van Buren and Charles streets. The building, which was a balloon affair, was soon destroyed, but the steamers, which were promptly on hand, extinguished the fire before much damage was done to the surrounding buildings.

The building was owned by John Sherophski, and was valued at $1,000 and fully covered by insurance in the Ætna. A portion of the building was occupied by Joseph Rendo, daguerreotypist, who loses $800; insurance $400, in the Phoenix office. The lower part of the house was occupied a week or two since by a German as a larger beer saloon, but at present was unoccupied. The fixtures which were left were destroyed, as well as some furniture stored in the upper part of the house.

SEVENTH WARD.—Republican Meeting at Samuel Boyington's, No. 105 North Water street, at the old "Demsey House, Friday evening, 2d March. G. S. HUBBARD, Sec'y.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

☞ Just received a large stock of Kerosene and Coal Oil, Lamps, Wicks, Chimneys, Clasps, Paper Shades, etc., etc. H. M. WILMARTH, 75 South Clark street.

☞ The Sixth Ward Republican Club will hold consecutive meetings on Friday, Saturday and Monday evenings next at 7½ o'clock, at the Club Room on the corner of Milwaukee Avenue and Kinzie st. All Republicans are invited to attend.

By order of Executive Committee.
GEORGE COATSWORTH, Ch'n.

☞ Kerosene and Coal Oil Lamps, the largest stock in the city, 75 South Clark street.
H. M. WILMARTH, ja28-4w-wed&sa Successor to J. H. Gerould.

☞ Gas Fixtures—French, English and American. New stock for sale, cheaper than ever, at No. 75 Clark st. H. M. WILMARTH, ja28-4w-wed&sa Successor to J. H. Gerould.

☞ Another invoice of Downer's Boston Kerosene. More beautiful than ever. At Lamp and Oil Emporium, No. 126 Clark street. There is no house in this city receiving Oil from Mr. Downer but ours. The trade supplied in any quantities. fe29-6t.

☞ H. W. Andreas, dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, has removed to store No. 108 Lake street, between Dearborn and Clark streets, which has been beautifully fitted up for his business. Persons in want of his kind of goods should by all means make their selections at his establishment. fe21-1m

DIED,

On Thursday morning, March 1st, HATTIE H., eldest daughter of Henry G. and Sarah C. Miller, aged 10 months and 20 days.

Her funeral services will be attended from her father's residence, No. 57 Pine street, this (Friday) morning at 10½ o'clock.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—To Railroad Men.—The LOCOMOTIVE COLUMBIANA, built by Norris, 5 or 6 years old, in good running order. Will be sold very cheap for cash, or exchanged for other property. Inquire of B. F. HUTCHINSON, 229 So. Water street. fe14tf

FOR SALE—The large frame Warehouse at the forks of the Chicago River, occupied by Treadwell, Parry & Norton, with long lease of lot. Offered very cheap. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 82 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A first-class Brick Dwelling on Wolcott street, between Ontario and Erie streets. ALSO—A first-class Brick Dwelling on Ohio street, between Pine and St. Clair streets. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 82 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—The most desirable Residence Property on Rush street for sale, being 50 feet on Rush by 109 on Huron street. Small payment down, balance on long time. Apply to J. J. RICHARDS, No. 2 Pomeroy's Block; or to CLARKSON & TREE, Portland Block.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—A first class cottage house beautifully situated at the junction of Cottage Grove and Calumet avenues, opposite the residence of Alderman Long. Can be seen from 3 to 5 P. M. daily. Also, a first class, large Brick House containing 16 rooms, and situated on Indiana avenue and Ringley place. The building is well situated for and can easily be converted into a Summer Hotel. For particulars apply to W. J. HOODLESS, 162 S. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—Elegant Suburban RESIDENCE. We have on sale AN ELEGANT SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, The property of one of our correspondents, WHICH IS OFFERED AT A VERY LOW PRICE AND ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Cor. Lake and Lasalle-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Stock of Agricultural Implements, Teams, Wagons, Drays, Fixtures, &c. and the good will of the concern formerly owned by CHAPMAN & MAY, of this city, at No. 30 Market street, Lind's Block, will be sold at a BARGAIN to parties desirous of engaging in the business, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom to be met with, being extensively advertised and known through the West, and located at the centre of the largest agricultural district of our country. If not sold together after a short time they will be offered in parcels to suit purchasers at low prices. Terms cash, or approved security on such time as may be agreed upon. Apply to JAS. MILLER, Trustee, No. 15 Garrett Block, or to A. W. SPAFARD, No. 30 Market street.

FOR SALE.—Soap and Candle FACTORY FOR SALE OR RENT. A rare chance for a Manufacturer. It is a frame building, newly painted, 40 by 60 feet, and 2 stories high, situated in the city of Ottawa, 80 miles West of Chicago, and fronting on the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and within 20 rods of the Ottawa depot on the Chicago and Rock Island R. R. It has a good new Engine, Boiler, with Soap Vats, Tubs and Try Kettles of large capacity, with all the necessary apparatus, and capable of manufacturing [illegible] pounds of Soap per week. It will make [illegible] which will turn out [illegible] pounds of Candles per week. The building was erected in [illegible], and the apparatus has been used but a few months. It has an Ice House on the lot of 100 tons capacity, and a spacious Well of never failing water. It is in perfect order, and ready for use. This property is now offered at a great sacrifice for cash, or it will be rented on liberal terms. Possession can be given immediately. Apply to A. W. CAVARLY, Office Ottawa, Nattinger's Block, South side Court House Square.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 160 acres of rich productive land, (50 acres timbered) well watered by a living brook passing through it, an unfailing well and large cistern, buildings new, large and commodious, stable, good orchard, [illegible] school convenient, site is healthy. This farm is finely situated on the Galena Railroad, two miles west of the [illegible] [illegible] F. DELAMATER.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn-st. is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the North West. ja1-1860-y

WANTED—Two young men that can write a good plain hand and well acquainted in the city. Apply by letter to J. C. W. BAILEY & CO., Publishers State Directory. Post Office Box 4364. mh2-5713-1t

LOST—Tuesday, 21st ult., a Brown Colored Portmonnaie, containing one ten dollar bill, one two dollar bill, and about three dollars in change. It is supposed to have been lost in an Randolph street Omnibus. The finder will be suitable rewarded by returning the same to Walker's Omnibus Office, corner of Desplaines and Van Buren streets, or at Butler's Hardware Store, No. 50 State street. MRS. R. BUTLER. mh2t2

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. References:—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo. mh2-5'0 1y

WHEELER & JAMES, FIRE, MARINE, And Life Insurance Agents, Office over No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.—Represent the following Companies:
NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK, Capital and Surplus $304,665.00.
UNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON, Capital and Surplus $177,484.60.
MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y., Capital and Surplus $241,166.00.
TALMAN WHEELER. [mh2'60 1y] ALFRED JAMES.

A RARE CHANCE!—$300 to $500. A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE of over 40 apartments, well furnished, situated in a fine neighborhood, within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office, filled with the best of boarders, can be secured by purchasing the Furniture at less than cost. $300 to $500 down and balance secured. A large share of rent will be taken in board. The house is paying a profit of more than $100 per month. Has fine brick stable and carriage house attached. None but responsible parties need apply. Address P. O. Box 694. Possession given at any time. mh2t1v

GRAPE, PEAR, STRAWBERRY AND CRANBERRY.
ALLEN'S PRACTICAL TREATISE ON THE GRAPE VINE ... $1.00.
AMERICAN GRAPE GROWER'S GUIDE—By Chorlton ... 62 cts.
HOARES ON THE CULTURE OF THE GRAPE ... 50 cts.
REEMELIN'S VINE DRESSERS' MANUAL ... 50 cts.
SPOONER ON THE GRAPE ... 37 cts.
FIELD'S PEAR CULTURE ... 75 cts.
PARDEE'S COMPLETE MANUAL for the STRAWBERRY, with notices of the RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CURRENT, GOOSEBERRY and GRAPE ... 62 cts.
FLEETWOOD ON THE CRANBERRY ... 50 cts.
A great variety of works on gardening, the HONEY BEE FLOWERS, &c. For sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

WORKS ON THE HORSE!
ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF THE HORSE—With many illustrations. One large 8vo vol., by G. H. Dodd ... Price, $2.00
HERBERT'S HINTS TO HORSE-KEEPERS—With Chapters on Mules and Ponies ... 1.25.
DODD'S MODERN HORSE DOCTOR ... 1.00.
YOUATT ON THE HORSE ... 1.25.
MORGAN HORSES—A Premium Essay by D. C. Linsley ... 1.00.
MASON'S FARRIER ... 1.00.
HINDS' FARRIER ... 75 cts.
Mailed, postage paid, on receipt of price.
A full assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Works for sale by S. C. GRIGGS & CO., Nos. 39 & 41 ... Lake street ... Nos. 39 & 41

SPENCER, VILA & COMPANY, BANKERS, No. 13 ... Congress Street, Boston ... No. 13
Commercial Paper Discounted and Negotiated. Collections made on all parts of the New England States. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to the Sale of City and County Bonds, and all Marketable Securities. The correspondence of Bankers and Bankers solicited.
REFERENCES IN BOSTON:—J. Amory Davis, Esq., President S. [illegible] Bank; Caleb Stetson, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank; G. W. Thayer, Esq., President Exchange Bank; A. D. Hodges Esq., President Washington Bank. mh2-b711-6m

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Have won the Highest Premiums at the Fairs of the United States Agricultural Society, And at the State Fairs of
MAINE, VERMONT, CONNECTICUT, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, ILLINOIS, MISSOURI, OHIO, INDIANA, KENTUCKY, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, CALIFORNIA,
And at the Fairs of
Metropolitan Mechanic's Institute, Washington, American Institute, New York, Mechanic's Association, Boston, Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Mechanic's Institute, Baltimore, Mechanic's Association, Cincinnati, Mechanic's Institute, Chicago, Kentucky Institute, Louisville, Mechanical Association, St. Louis, Mechanic's Institute, San Francisco,
—AND AT—
Hundreds of County Fairs.
At the late U. S. Fair at Chicago the Society awarded this Machine the FIRST PREMIUM, a Grand Silver Medal, and the Special Premium of a $100 Silver Pitcher.
The Lock-stitch made by this machine is the only stitch that cannot be ravelled, and that presents the same appearance each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it. No family should be without this economical time and labor-saving machine. It does the sewing of a family or manufacturer with strength and beauty, stitching the thickest or heaviest fabric in the same time that ten seamstresses require to do the same by hand.
21,306 of these machines were sold in 1859. A printed Bill of Directions, illustrating the different parts is sent with each machine, this is sufficiently explicit to enable any person to use them.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. Machines when shipped are boxed with everything necessary to use them, and can be delivered by express (without injury) to any section of the country. Send for a Circular.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, General Agent, Nos. 167 & 169 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. Box 4207 P. O. mh3-b710-3mlstp

WHEREAS, JOHN WOODBRIDGE, Jr., and Elizabeth B. his wife, did on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1858, make, execute and deliver to me a certain trust deed, bearing date the day and year aforesaid, of the following described premises situated in the city of Chicago, Cook county, Illinois, viz:—The east half (E½) of lot three, (3) in block twenty-three (23) in Kinzie's addition to Chicago, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in any wise appertaining, which said trust deed is recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Cook county, in book one hundred and fifty-nine (159) of deeds, on page six hundred and seventy-one, (671) and which said trust deed was made, executed and delivered to me as aforesaid, to secure the payment, according to their tenor and effect, of two certain bonds both of even date with said trust deed, and numbered from No. 1 to No. 2 inclusive, made, executed and delivered by the said John Woodbridge, Jr., and one Erastus S. Williams, jointly, each in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, and each conditioned for the payment of the sum of one thousand dollars in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. payable semi-annually, on the 27th day of June and the 27th day of December, A. D. 1858, to one Theodore B. Hart, his executors, administrators or assigns, at the Park Bank in the city of New York; and default having been made in the payment of the sum of money mentioned in the conditions of said bonds, and of principal and interest, according to their tenor and effect, said bonds being now overdue. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale given me in said trust deed, I shall sell the above described property, and all right and equity of redemption of the said John Woodbridge, Jr., and wife, their heirs and assigns in and to the same, to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House in said city of Chicago, on the first day of March, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof good and sufficient title papers for the same, and apply the proceeds of said sale to the payment of the principal and interest then due on the bonds aforesaid, and for other purposes mentioned in said trust deed.—January 28, 1860. PAUL CORNELL, Trustee.
CORNELL & JAMESON, Att'ys.
The sale of the above described premises adjourned to the 2nd day of April, at the same time and place.
mh1-b709 td PAUL CORNELL, Trustee.

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!—Brush Factory, NO. 204 ... RANDOLPH STREET ... NO. 204
We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale and Retail, comprising in part: PAINT, WHITE-WASH, VARNISH, SCRUB, SHOE, and HORSE BRUSHES, &c., Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash. GEO. E. GERTS & CO.
mh1-b704-3m

J. D. DECREET & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK. PROPRIETORS OF Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence, AND JOHNSON'S PATENT IRON ROLLING SHUTTER. OFFICE, NOS. 3 AND 4, PARDEE'S BUILDING. Corner South Water and Wells sts., Chicago.
☞ S. B. Williams, Agent.
N. S. BOUTON. [mh1-b706 3m] J. D. DECREET.

IRON WORK!—IRON WORK! The undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the name and firm of J. D. DECREET & CO., Are now prepared to fill orders and make contracts for all kinds of ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK, Including Building Fronts, Fencing, and all varieties of Cast and Wrought Iron Work. We would call particular attention to Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence, Of which we are the proprietors, and which is unequalled in the beauty and variety of its design for Public and Private Parks, Gardens, Balconies, Cemetery Lots, &c. and which can be put up cheaper than any other Iron Fence. Also, Orders solicited for Anchors, Stirrups, Sash Weights, Railroad Car and Bridge Castings, &c. Our Office for the present is at Nos. 3 and 4 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells streets. Mr. S. B. WILLIAMS is duly authorized to act as Agent for the firm in any business pertaining to our line. N. S. BOUTON. mh1-b707-3w J. D. DECREET.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
FRIDAY EVENING, March 2d, 1860.
BENEFIT of the young and beautiful actress Miss Jane Coombs, Who will appear in TWO CHARACTERS. TRAGEDY AND COMEDY, BIONCA, in the great Tragic play of FAZIO. CONSTENCE, in the admired Comedy of THE LOVE CHASE.
Both pieces will be presented with a powerful cast.
☞ Doors open at 7; Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock precisely.
☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 5 o'clock P. M., when seats can be secured three days in advance. PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette and Dress Circle, 50c.; Second Circle, 25c.; Lower Private Boxes, $4; Upper, $3.
J. G. SHERMAN, Treasurer.

CLASSICAL CONCERT.—Third of the Series, TO BE GIVEN IN THE BRIGGS HOUSE, —ON— Friday Evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock.
PROGRAMME.
1—SONATE for Piano and Violoncello, op 17. Allegromoderato and Finale. Beethoven. Messrs. BECKER & MELMS.
2—TERZETT from William Tell. Rossini. Messrs. MAUSS, DePASSIO & LUMBARD.
3—TRIO, for Piano, Violin and Violoncello, op. 49. Allegro agitato, Andante, Scherzo, Allegro. Mendelssohn. Mrs. SANDT, BUDERBACH & MELMS.
4—DUETT from I Puritani, "Suoni la Tromba." Bellini. Messrs. DePASSIO & LUMBARD.
5—VARIATIONS CONCERTANTES, for Piano, Violin, Alto and Violoncello. Mayseder. Messrs. BECKER, DeCLERQUE, BUDERBACH & MELMS.
Single Tickets Fifty Cents. To be had at all the Music Stores, and at the office of the Briggs House.
☞ The Grand Piano used on this occasion is from Steinway & Son, New York, and kindly furnished by Messrs. Root & Cady. mh1t1

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION LECTURES.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1st.
BY HON. J. R. GIDDINGS.
Subject:—"JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark streets. (Entrance on Madison.) Class open at all times for beginners; will continue open until 1st of June. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday; parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for scholars and friends. No person will be admitted except upon an introduction from one of the scholars. fe11b467-3m

Wanted.

WANTED—To rent a neatly furnished house for a small family. North Side preferred. Address box 3545, Chicago, Ill. mh1t1v

WANTED—A situation by a young woman as cook or housekeeper, who understands her business perfectly. Address or apply at No. 17 River street from 10 to 4 o'clock. fe29t3t

WANTED—A house and lot on or near Wabash avenue. Will pay from $4,000 to $5,000 cash. Address, giving particulars, W. GARDNER, box 226, Chicago post office. mh1x1w

WANTED—Dry Goods in Exchange for New or Second Hand Buggy. Also, a good Concord Spring Wagon with large bed suitable for Pikes Peak. Can be seen at corner of Randolph and Ann streets. mh1x3t

WANTED—A Professor of the French and German languages and literature. Wishes a situation in a College or Institution. Also, will give lessons to private families. Address E. L. M., Post Office Box 1692, Chicago. fe27x1w

WANTED—A House.—Want to rent before May 1st, a good Brick House, suitable for the residence of a large private family—South Division preferred. Apply to EDWIN HUNT, Hardware Merchant, 84 Lake street. fe25x1w

WANTED—A Husband—A gentleman of middle age, dark hair, eyes of the same hue, of respectable connections, of good and kind manners, and some money. Any gentleman answering the above notice can find a kind and loving wife by addressing Mrs. ELLEN CLIFTON, 136 West Randolph street, Chicago.

WANTED—COOPERAGE—The subscriber will advance on Stacking Barrels received by him in store and will hold till sold. HOOP POLES, STAVES AND HEADINGS Bought and for sale. GEO. A. SEAVERNS, fe27b589 3m 72 Dearborn street.

WANTED—To Rent or Buy a good and large Dwelling House, with or without Furniture, with gas and water fixtures; location east of Stateland, or West side, within one block of horse railroad. Possession wanted between this and May. In case of purchase, paying lands would be offered in part payment. Address "J." box 2807, with terms and particulars. fe21g2w

WANTED—$10,000 or $15,000. Wanted to purchase the above amount of goods for which will be paid one-fourth in cash, one-half in city property, unencumbered, and balance in notes and stocks. Would not object to a stock from a country store, or one of less amount. Address 2564, Chicago, stating where goods may be seen, or an interview had, which will receive prompt attention. fe22x1w

WANTED—To Publishers of all newspapers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, etc. We wish you to send us a copy of your paper with your lowest cash price for the top sixth of the advertising column on second page. All bills payable monthly or quarterly. State if your paper be daily or weekly, and the amount of circulation. Address Missouri Glass Company, 33 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo., or Box 1594. f29-1m-d&w

AGENTS WANTED—We want active men to sell our articles in every City, Town and Village in the Western States. To such we can offer superior inducements. We can warrant them from $5 to $8.00 per day. Call at room 18 No. 77 Dearborn Street, or address (with postage stamp.) TELFER & DAY, ja29-b512-3m Chicago, Illinois.

$1000 Commission Men, Attention. Wanted, an interest in an established Commission House in this city by a man of six years residence here, of correct business habits, understands keeping, and is well able to work, or, he will work for a reasonable salary and then give his employer money on good security. He can furnish ample testimonials as to character, capability, &c. For further information address "W. W." Press and Tribune Office.

LUMBER YARD WANTED.—Apply to HOLBROOK, ELKINS & CO., P. O. Box 1555. fe28-b498-1w

To Rent.

TO RENT—Banking Office, and fixtures for sale. One of the best locations in the city. Address "J. A. C.," box 2867. fe24x1w

TO RENT—No. 215 Kinzie street in Newberry's brick block, corner of Kinzie and North Wells streets. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 82 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Soap and Candle Manufactory.—I will rent the factory No. 100 North Franklin street, with all the tools necessary to carry on the business, for $25 per month. This is an opportunity to engage in this business seldom offered. DAVID GOODWILLIE, cor. Franklin and Ohio streets.

TO RENT—The very desirable House, No. 5 Eldridge Court. If desired the party renting can purchase the whole or a portion of the furniture on very favorable terms—or it will be exchanged for desirable property—the present owner declining house keeping. Apply to J. S. JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street.

TO RENT—The well known Stand—New York House—Nos. 214 and 216 Randolph street, formerly occupied by Joseph Smith. For the hotel business it is a very desirable location. For further particulars inquire of FREDERICK WEIR, No. 55 North Wells street, or of DAVID KREIGWELT, No. [illegible] South Wells street.

TO RENT—The three story brick dwelling No. 128 Oak street, half a block West of Clark street horse-railway, will be rented low to a responsible tenant. The house is newly painted and papered throughout and supplied with water and gas. Apply to WM. GAMBLE, No. 3 Lind's Block, Randolph street bridge.

TO RENT.—New Post Office.—The desirable business store 114 Dearborn street, now occupied by Newell Snow as a Family Grocery Store. Also, No. 12 State street, now occupied by Ladin & Brown, between Lake and Water street. Fine location for wholesale business. Apply to GREENEBAUM BROS., No. 60 Lasalle street.

TO RENT CHEAP.—In Belgrave Terrace West Division, a first-class Brick Dwelling House containing all the latest improvements, near to which are good schools and churches of various denominations. Location high and healthful. Horse Cars pass every 10 minutes. Apply at No. 13 Garrett Block, or at 60 May street. Key to premises. Good stabling if desired.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, LUMBERMEN, and others. The undersigned desires to lease lots on the South Branch, docked, with Railroad side tracks, etc., for a term of years; and for responsible tenants will erect suitable buildings for Packing, Distilling, Tanning, &c. These lots will be leased on very favorable terms, or for a sum sufficient to pay taxes. Apply DR. BRAINARD, 46 South Clark street.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, suitable for a gentleman and lady and single gentlemen, to let with board at No. 20 South Adams street. Also, a few day boarders desired.

BOARDING—Wanted for a gentleman and wife a suit of furnished rooms in a pleasant location, and within a few minutes walk of the P. O. Best of references given. Address P. O. Box 3158.

Lost and Found.

LOST—Last Friday, a large size Black and Tan Terrier Dog. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to No. 15 State street.

FOUND—The last of March or first of April, 1859, a Gold Breast Pin. The owner can have the same by calling at 82 Third street, West Division, proving property, &c.

MONEY, HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS AND FARMS.—Money to Loan upon first-class real estate security. [illegible] EPHRAIM H. CUMMINGS, No. 140 Randolph street, Chicago.

2,000 GALLONS OF BRANDY [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the rates of advertising in the DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
[illegible]
☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
☞ All changes charged 25 cents per Square.
[illegible]

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, FURNITURE, CARPETS, SILVER PLATED WARE AND MIRRORS, At Auction.
On SATURDAY, March 3d, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 31 Lake street, a large and superior assortment of the following goods, viz:
Parlor and Bedroom Setts OF ALL KINDS, Rosewood, Oak, Mahogany and Walnut. Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture of all descriptions, Carpets, Plain and Rich Ornamental Frame Mirrors.
—ALSO—
Silver Plated Goods, Castors, Tea Setts, Salts and Tea Spoons, Knives and Forks, Salvers, Mugs. Together with a great variety of other Household Goods. Sale without reserve. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

REMOVAL!—WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Have removed to the three stores in the Journal Building, Nos. 46 48 and 50 Dearborn street, (directly opposite the Tremont House,) where they will continue the Auction and Commission Business in all its branches, pledging themselves to transact all business intrusted to them with promptness and fidelity.
Particular attention given to Appraisements, and Sales of Personal Property at residences, Stores, &c. They solicit for sale at their salesrooms, Dry Goods of every description, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Articles, Furniture of all kinds, Looking Glasses, Carpets, new and old; Crockery and Glassware, Plate Fortes, Paintings, Books, Gold and Silver Ware, West India Goods, Groceries, and any other article usually sent to auction houses for sale. ☞ They refer, by permission, to Messrs. Brown & Wilder, Gas Fixture Dealers, Chicago; J. A. Smith & Co., Hat and Fur Dealers, Chicago; J. L. Gallaway & Co., Land Agents, Chicago; D. B. Cooke & Co., Booksellers, Chicago; Rosenfeld & Rosenberg, Dry Goods, Chicago; Geo. Tobey & Bro., Furniture Dealers, Chicago; Geo. W. Gage, Esq., Tremont House, Chicago; S. P. Orver, Esq., Marine Bank, Chicago; B. O. Stone, Esq., Chicago; Judge Hugh T. Dickey, Chicago; William Price, Esq., Chicago; Obediah Jackson, Esq., Chicago; Messrs. Goodkins, Thomas & Roberts, Attorneys, Chicago. fe81-b68 1m

Coughs! Coughs! Coughs!
Colds! Colds! Colds!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
BROWN'S TROCHES.
"Pre-eminently the first and best." REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"Great service in subduing Hoarseness." REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough." REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs, &c." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"I heartily unite in the above commendation." REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
☞ Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents per Box.
Sold by FENTON & CO., 94 Lake Street, (OPP. TREMONT HOUSE.) oc10-6
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!
Brown's Bronchial Troches!!

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN. This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) stretched across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway OF CANADA, Is now open for public traffic. This road, of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South & West and Canada and New England Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States, also to and from Chicago and Liverpool And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday through out the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal. JAS. WARRACK, Gen'l Western Agent, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago. dly1stp

UNITED STATES MAIL.—Only Weekly Line to CORK, LIVERPOOL, And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown, (Cork) Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL. Ocean Steamship Company's First class full powered Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canadian Mails.
Hungarian, Capt. Jones. Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland.
Bohemian, McMaster. North American, Alton.
North Briton, Grange. Canadian, (new)
Anglo-Saxon, Ballantine. Norwegian, (building)
Quickest, Cheapest and most comfortable passage.
Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork) or Liverpool:
First Class, according to state room ... $91 and $106
Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... $[illegible]
Return Tickets, First Class, good for 6 months, $[illegible]
Steerage ... $[illegible]
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by these steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, 18 Water street, Liverpool, Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York, Wm. Graham, Detroit & Milwaukee R. R., Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 74 Dearborn Street, Chicago. dly1stp

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM, 126 - - CLARK STREET, - - 126. CHARLES L. NOBLE, AGENT & MANAGER, Best kinds of Kerosene and Coal Oils THE "EXCELSIOR" BURNER, Giving more light than any other Kerosene or Coal Oil burner in use, are sold at low figures to the trade. Wicks, Paper Shades, Chimnies, Oil Cans, Brushes, and Parts of Lamps, Constantly on hand. Parties buying in LARGE QUANTITIES can buy as cheap as to order from the East and pay freight and exchange.

INSURANCE, INSURANCE.—CARLILE BOYD & T. C. VAN BUREN
Springfield F. and M. Ins. Co. Capital and Surplus $446,215.39.
MASSASOIT INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $251,007.83.
HOPE FIRE INS., CO., Capital and Surplus $175,541.52.
Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., Capital and Surplus $220,000.00.
HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE CO., Capital and Surplus $248,104.26.
Office No. 1, Dole's Building, Corner of South Water and Clark Sts.

SPRING TRADE. - - - - 1860. BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. We are now receiving our stock for the Spring Trade, consisting of Boots, Brogans and Congress Gaiters [illegible] DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Chicago Salesroom No. 122 Lake Street. R. PARKER PIERCE, Agent. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom the Machine will be furnished at a liberal discount. Address WM. B. YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Sews from two Spools without rewinding and finish, and by one who has been acquainted with it. [illegible] Chicago Salesroom 122 LAKE STREET.

YOUNG'S $25 FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. For Strength, Durability, Ease of Management, Simplicity and Adaptation to all varieties of Family Sewing is UNSURPASSED by any Machine in the market. Chicago Salesroom 122 Lake street.

NOTICE—All persons holding claims against Cook County will file the same with the undersigned [illegible]

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 131 - - Washington Street, - - 131 [illegible]

[Adjacent page, left margin:]
Continuation of Tax List see Page 2 of Supplement.
[illegible]
LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, 78 SOUTH CLARK STREET, Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS: THE DOUBLE TRAIN, THE PARISIAN BELLE, THE GOSSAMER, THE WOVEN. See that our Name, and the Crown are stamped on every Skirt.
N. O. SUGAR.—A Large Stock always on hand. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.
NEW YORK SYRUP—A large assortment for sale low by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.
500 Bags RIO COFFEE. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.
TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.—300 half chests choice quality and low prices. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.
TOBACCO—Just Received, Several choice brands Natural Leaf Tobacco in boxes, half boxes and caddies. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.
OHIO CIDER VINEGAR.—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.
2500 LBS. GUM DROPS, and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO. 78 Dearborn st.
1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. J. W. DOANE & CO.
1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.
1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just received. J. W. DOANE & CO.
100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.
100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 40 boxes Palermo do. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.
500 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR landing and for sale. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
200 BBLS CRUSHED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
250 BBLS. CHOICE PLANTATION Molasses. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
350 Bbls. N. Y. SUGAR HOUSE Syrup. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
200 Bbls. REBOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1200 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
200 Bags O. G. JAVA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
150 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1200 Bxs. PURE SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
1500 Bags SANTOS COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.
145 Bags RIO COFFEE, at 129 South Water street. WM. LITTLE & CO.
25 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR—New crop. WM. LITTLE & CO.
105 Bbls. N. Y. SYRUPS & MOLASSES. WM. LITTLE & CO.
280 Pkgs. TEA—Y. Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Oolong. WM. LITTLE & CO.

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1860.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Perhaps no other man in the nation has made as many speeches in support of the distinctive principles of the Republican party as Abraham Lincoln. In his memorable debates with Douglas in 1858, he so led the discussion as to afford an opportunity of presenting an exhaustive analysis of all the issues which divide the two great parties, effectually refuting the dogmas of Democracy, as well as erecting an impregnable bulwark of argument in defence of Republicanism. It was thought by many that Mr. Lincoln's arguments were so full, his illustrations so apt, and his logic so irresistible, as to leave nothing more to be said—that any subsequent effort he might make would necessarily be to a greater or less extent a repitition of what he had said before. But those who thus believed had no adequate idea of the inexhaustible resources of Abraham Lincoln—of the fertility of his genius, and the broad sweep of his vision. Repeatedly since that discussion has he been called upon to speak for Republicanism, and on each occasion he has discussed the subject from an entirely new point of view, presenting arguments and illustrations quite as apt and irresistible as before, and each effort, in itself, like those in his debates with Douglas, a complete and sufficient vindication of the principles brought into review. The speeches delivered by Mr. Lincoln last fall in Ohio and Indiana, created not a little surprise on account of the fact that each of them was a new and independent argument; and his remarkable powers in this regard were almost universally acknowledged.

The speech delivered by Mr. Lincoln in the Cooper Institute, New York City, on the evening of the 27th ult., presented elsewhere in this morning's issue, affords another striking exemplification of the qualities to which we have adverted. It is not only a masterly exposition of the points presented, clear and concise in statement, and invulnerable in its logic, but it is a new argument throughout. Had nothing else ever been said for Republican principles, this speech alone would furnish an impregnable defence. We are by no means surprised that it called out the highest encomiums of the New York Republican press, or that it was at once determined to issue it in pamphlet form as a campaign document. This speech has another peculiarity common to all of Mr. Lincoln's efforts: It carries with it the conviction that its sentiments gush from a pure, unselfish, honest, patriotic heart. No man can read it and not be impressed with this fact. In this respect Mr. Lincoln approaches more nearly than any other living man to the model statesmen of our Revolutionary era. He indulges in no tricks of oratory, nothing for mere stage effect, but, inspired by the grandeur of his theme, he develops its principles with scrupulous fidelity to truth, trusting in the nobility of the human heart for a ready acceptance of that which is in itself righteous and noble. The Republican party, and, indeed, the whole American people, have reason to be proud of Abraham Lincoln.

ONE CALL MORE!

If there is a single Republican in Chicago standing aloof from the Republican ticket by reason of dislike of any of the candidates, we implore him to cast aside his personal feeling and come up heartily and earnestly to the ticket's support. We can make this appeal with more earnestness because of the position which the PRESS AND TRIBUNE has for three years past maintained toward one of the nominees; and because, for the sake of the harmony of our party at this time when such great results seem to hang on the contest, we have done just that thing which we now recommend to others to do. We have ceased to regard the struggle as one of a personal nature; on the contrary, we see that it is of national importance, and as such must be disposed of. It reaches over Chicago and beyond the present, and manifestly enters into calculations which affect not only Illinois but the Republican party throughout the Union; and all over the Free States, where news of the fierceness of the struggle has gone, we see daily evidences that the Republicans of this city cannot lose this battle without inflicting a heavy blow upon the Republican cause. Why, in this crisis, personal dislikes should be suffered to outweigh such grave considerations; or why, in voting the ticket, any should feel that the act is a full moral, social and political endorsement of every man on it, we are too dull to see. This is one of the crises in political affairs, in which personality must be sunk or forgotten, and in which men must follow that line of policy by which the most certain and speedy triumph of their principles can be attained.

We do not know that any considerable number of Republicans are hanging back; but in a party so knit together as ours has been, the defection or apathy of any number, no matter how inconsiderable, is a damper to the efforts which our friends must put forth to maintain the position of Chicago in the lead of all other Republican cities in the land. We again point out to those who have not yet straightened a trace, the consequences of their inaction, and once more exhort them to go honestly and earnestly to work. In the few remaining days, by an united effort—such an one as has been made, and ought to be made again—the Democracy can be pulverised. They will be beaten; but let us have no falling off. For the sake of present harmony and future victories, fall in!

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

We made a brief comment, yesterday, on Gov. Medary's veto of an act lately passed by the Legislature of Kansas, for the prohibition of Human Slavery in that Territory. We urged that the proof afforded by that veto and its probable endorsement by the whole Democratic party, Douglasites and all, was conclusive that there never was any intention on the part of the framers of the Kansas-Nebraska bill to grant the people of the Territories the right to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Neither the facts stated nor the conclusions arrived at will be questioned.

To-day we point to an authoritative exposition of the principles of that bill—my "great principle"—afforded by two resolutions lately adopted by a caucus of Democratic members of the Senate of the United States, at Washington. They are as follows:

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress, nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possess the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford for that, as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

5. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of an organized Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution, to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State when forming a new Constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Congress shall admit them as a State, "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

So the boasted right of self-government—the boon conferred upon the people of the Territories, when the Kansas-Nebraska bill became a law—by two whiffs of Democratic breath, is blown to the winds; and instead of that, the nationality of Slavery is openly proclaimed.

We beg such of our Republican readers as profess to be indifferent to the result of the municipal contest now going on, to note the atrocity of the Democratic dogmas above laid down; and to resolve that by no inaction of theirs, shall the party that stands by a creed of such hideousness, be comforted even by reduction of our usual majority in Chicago.

Personal.

G. D. Bridges, an attache of the Chicago Journal, has received an appointment under the [illegible] Postmaster, worth $1,750 per annum.

THERE WILL BE PEACE.

Timid men of each party are apprehensive that there will be frequent collisions at the polls on Tuesday next. We have no such fear. The Mayor, we are sure, will not permit his ordinary police force to attempt the maintenance of order without strong detachments of special policemen, sworn in for the occasion, and they ought to go on their duty prepared for any emergency. There is time enough for the last man of each party to cast his vote in peace and quiet; and there need be no apprehension of a row, if the Democrats do not work up their imported voters to such a pitch that they "must have a fight or spile." Heretofore in Chicago, when the polls have been seized, the Irish, aided by the police, have been the aggressors; but as no Republican has any idea of anything else than a fair contest, and as no policeman will have instructions to arrest or spare men on account of their politics, the responsibility for the preservation of the peace will rest with the Democracy alone. Let them use a wise discretion!

Virginia Republican Convention.

The following call, (which, though identical in its general terms with that of the National Republican Committee, is worthy of repitition,) has been issued by the Republican Committee at Wheeling:

All citizens of Virginia who are willing to co-operate in the support of candidates for President and Vice President, opposed to the policy of the present Administration; to Federal corruption and usurpation; to the extension of slavery in the Territories; to the new and dangerous political doctrine, that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into all the Territories of the United States; to the re opening of the African Slave Trade; to any inequality of rights among citizens; and who are in favor of the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under the Constitution recently adopted by its people; of restoring the Federal Administration to a system of rigid economy, and to the principles of Washington and Jefferson; of maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion; and of preserving the integrity of this Union, and the Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws passed in pursuance thereof, against the conspiracy of the leaders of a sectional party to resist the majority principle as established in this Government at the expense of its existence, are requested to meet in the City of Wheeling, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 2d day of May, 1860, to appoint delegates to meet at Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States."

This call should meet with a hearty response throughout Western Virginia, and wherever else in that State the really conservative and constitutional sentiments thus set forth are approved.

Douglas' Trumpeters.

Mr. Buchanan's organ is very severe on what it terms the "army of trumpeters" who are blowing loud blasts for Douglas. It denies the assertion that Douglas delegates have been elected from Baltimore. It contradicts many other like reports, as follows:

We know, for instance, that the New York delegation chosen by the regular Democratic Convention of the State at Syracuse in September last, are not pledged to Judge Douglas or to any other man; and that they will *never vote for any one who is not entirely acceptable to the Democracy of the Southern States.* We know that the Connecticut delegation occupy a precisely similar position; that the Minnesota Convention, by a vote of two to one, negatived a resolution of instructions in favor of Mr. Douglas; that the delegations from Massachusetts and Maine, which "the trumpeters" have announced to be "units" for him, are not only not so, but very far from it; and that in Ohio and Indiana, whence the trumpets have sounded most loudly and exultingly, there are very strong parties opposed to Judge Douglas.

The Washington *Star* says:

Judge Douglas' strength at Charleston may be fairly estimated at about 80 or 90 votes at the most, of whom probably not more than 20 are wedded to his personal fortunes, and transferable, as in his good pleasure he may indicate. Of these 90 votes, a good many will desert him on the second ballot, and after that the number will grow "small by degrees and beautifully less." The great strength of Douglas lies in the telegraphic dispatches of the Associated Press, and the gas-blowers of Washington hotels. He is proportionably weak in the Charleston Convention, and before the people.

Chicago and Pike's Peak.

The Omaha (Nebraska) *Republican* of the 24th ult. publishes the letter or memorial of Dr. John Evans to the Board of Trade of this city, upon the subject of establishing an express between this city and Pike's Peak; also the report of the Committee of the Board upon the same subject, and says:

Certainly nothing could tend more strongly to the completion of the railroad lines to Council Bluffs and Omaha than the establishment of a regular, frequent, and reliable express line *through*. To give body to the whole scheme and enable bankers and miners to realize immediately the full value of their gold, the government should establish at the Eastern terminus of such a line, that is to say here or at Chicago, an assay office and mint.

We congratulate our fellow townsmen on the fact that at least *one spot* in the East is waking up to the immense advantages of the route through Omaha to Pike's Peak. We hope our City Council will call a meeting "of all concerned," to take measures for the diffusion of *knowledge* on the subject, or in whatever way their deliberation may lead to, show our Chicago friends that we too are alive to the position we occupy. It is not an imputation on the intelligence of Chicago to say that probably not ten men in the city know that the Elkhorn river is bridged at Fontenelle, and that this very week gentlemen of this city are making efficient arrangements for a ferry over the Loup Fork. While, therefore, we suggest nothing as to a *mode of operation*, we most certainly believe that *some* mode of securing to Omaha its natural and proper place as a business town, is imperative upon us, and that we all should be waking up to receive cordially the advance made directly to us by Chicago.

Incendiarism in Woodstock—One of the Incendiaries Arrested—He Attempts to Commit Suicide.

We learn from the Woodstock *Sentinel* of the 27th, that two attempts at incendiarism were made in that town on Friday and Saturday nights of last week, the latter of which proved successful.

On Friday night some persons passing Mr. Clapp's tin store, found the back door open, a lot of tin ware piled up in the middle of the room, the stove door open and live coals laying against the petition, which were just ready to kindle into a blaze. It was extinguished. Suspicion was excited against an Irishman named Philip Cosgrove, as he was known to be of a bad character, and had worked for Mr. Clapp on Friday. He was accordingly arrested by Constable Wm. H. Murphy, and placed in the lock-up. On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, flames were discovered issuing from the loft of the livery stable, situated on Main street. There were some eight or ten horses in the barn, which were all safely gotten out, with all the buggies; but a number of sleighs were burnt, together with a large assortment of harness. The flames speedily enveloped the building, which burned like tinder. The building immediately next was a saloon, kept by Sherwood, and the furniture warehouse of R. G. Schryver. A large number of people speedily collected, and most of the furniture of the saloon was moved to a place of safety, and the fire was stopped.

The Livery Stable was owned by M. L. Joslyn, and valued at $2,000. It was insured by him in the Phoenix, of Hartford, to the amount of $1,000. Pasco Austin also had an insurance of $350 on it, in the Peoria Ins. Co. The livery stock was owned by W. E. Allen, and was insured in the Quaker City to the amount of $600. The other two buildings were owned by Henry Sherman, and were worth $1,500. The furniture wareroom was insured for $900 in the Illinois Mutual, and the saloon for $350 in the Quaker City. R. G. Schryver lost about $800 worth of property, and was insured in the Phenix, of Hartford, to the amount of $1,000. The total loss is about $5,000.

Cosgrove was examined on Tuesday and committed to jail, and on Wednesday morning about 6 o'clock, he attempted to hang himself in the prison, but was discovered in time to prevent a fatal result.

Abraham Lincoln.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CHITTY P. O., Ind., Feb. 22, 1860.

In order to afford some indication of the public sentiment in this immediate vicinity in regard to the Presidency, I send you a copy of a resolution passed to-day in Township Convention (met to nominate township officers), with but one dissenting voice:

"*Resolved*, That while we would cordially support any of the worthy statesmen who have been named in connection with the office of President, if nominated by the Chicago Convention, yet our decided preference is for the Hon. Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois."

I am satisfied this resolution expresses the sentiment of this (Decatur) County.

R. F. P.

U. S. Troops Ordered to Capture Cortinas.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

In consequence of information received at the War Department from Gov. Houston, of Texas, Col. Lee, who commands the Department of Texas, is expressly ordered to pursue and capture Cortinas and his band, whether they go into Mexico or not, the purpose being to strike a decisive blow, even if other consequences be involved. There are 542 men belonging to the infantry and cavalry arms stretched from Fort Brown, near Matamoras, to Fort Clark, about 250 miles above, under competent officers, and with special instructions as to vigilance. Information received here represents Cortinas as an American citizen, who recruited his followers by opening the jail at Brownsville, and then plundering on both sides of the river. The belief is that he has more Americans than Mexicans in the band.

A GREAT SPEECH.

LINCOLN IN NEW YORK.

[From the New York Tribune, Feb. 28th.]

The Hon. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois, the great antagonist of Senator Douglas, gave last evening, in the Cooper Institute, a lecture on National Politics. Although there was an admission fee for the benefit of the Plymouth Church course of lectures, the seats of the great hall were nearly all filled, and a large number of people preferred standing to sitting in the rear seats. Upon the platform were Ex-Gov. John A. King, David Dudley Field, Wm. C. Bryant, Gen. James W. Nye, Alms-House Governors Isaac J. Oliver and Washington Smith; E. Delafield Smith, Dr. S. Lounsberry, A. J. Dittenhoeffer, Esq., Judge E. D. Culver, Theodore Tilton, Thomas B. Stillman, Samuel Sinclair, J. S. Gibbons; in fine, it was crowded with distinguished Republicans. A considerable number of ladies graced the occasion by their presence.

Mr. Lincoln was escorted into the room by David Dudley Field and Wm. C. Bryant, amid loud and prolonged applause. Mr. Field said:

FELLOW REPUBLICANS: I beg leave to nominate as Chairman of this meeting a Republican whom you all know well—William Cullen Bryant. [Cheers.] Those of you who are in favor of Mr. Bryant will say Aye. [General and thundrous "aye."] Those of you who are not in favor will say No. [Silence.] There is no No. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Bryant, on taking the chair, said:

My friends, it is a grateful office that I perform in introducing to you at this time an eminent citizen of the West whom you know, or whom you have known hitherto only by fame, but who has consented to address a New York assemblage this evening. The Great West, my friends, is a potent auxiliary in the battle we are fighting for Freedom against Slavery; in behalf of civilization against barbarism; for the occupation of some of the fairest regions of our continent, on which the settlers are now building their cabins. I say a higher and a wiser agency than that of man in the causes that have filled with a hardy population the vast and fertile region which forms the western part of the Valley of the Mississippi, a race of men who are not ashamed to till their acres with their own hands, and who would be ashamed to subsist by the labor of the slave. [Cheers.] These children of the West, my friends, form a living bulwark against the advances of slavery, and from them is recruited the vanguard of the armies of Liberty. [Applause.] One of them will appear before you this evening. I present to you a gallant soldier of the political campaign of 1856, who then rendered good service to the Republican cause, and who was since been the champion of that cause in the struggle which took place two years later for the supremacy in the Legislature of Illinois, who took the field then against Douglas, and who would have then won the victory but for the unjust apportionment law of the State, which allowed a minority of the people to elect a majority of the Legislature. I have only, my friends, to pronounce the name of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois [loud cheering]—I have only to pronounce his name, to secure your profoundest attention. [Continued applause, and "Three cheers for Abraham Lincoln!"]

MR. LINCOLN then, after prolonged applause, said:

Mr. President and fellow-citizens of New York: The facts with which I shall deal this evening are mainly old and familiar; nor is there anything new in the general use I shall make of them. If there shall be any novelty, it will be in the mode of presenting the facts, and the inferences and observations following that presentation.

THE QUESTION DEFINED.

In his speech last Autumn, at Columbus, Ohio, as reported in the New York *Times*, Senator Douglas said:

"Our fathers, when they framed the Government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better, than we do now."

I fully indorse this, and I adopt it as a text for this discourse. I so adopt it because it furnishes a precise and an agreed starting point for a discussion between Republicans and that wing of the Democracy headed by Senator Douglas. It simply leaves the inquiry: "What was the understanding those fathers had of the question mentioned?" What is the frame of Government under which we live? The answer must be: "The Constitution of the United States." That Constitution consists of the original, framed in 1787 (and under which the present Government first went into operation), and twelve subsequently framed amendments, the first ten of which were framed in 1789. Who were our fathers that framed the Constitution? I suppose the "thirty-nine" who signed the original instrument may be fairly called our fathers who framed that part of the present Government. It is almost exactly true to say they framed it, and it is altogether true to say they fairly represented the opinion and sentiment of the whole nation at that time. Their names being familiar to nearly all, and accessible to quite all, need not now be repeated. I take these "thirty-nine," for the present, as being "our fathers who framed the Government under which we live."

THE ISSUE.

What is the question which, according to the text, those fathers understood just as well, and even better than we do now? It is this: Does the proper division of local from Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, forbid our Federal Government to control as to Slavery in our Federal Territories? Upon this Douglas holds the affirmative, and Republicans the negative. This affirmative and denial form an issue; and this issue—this question—is precisely what the text declares our fathers understood better than we. Let us now inquire whether the "thirty-nine" or any of them, ever acted upon this question; and if they did, how they acted upon it—how they expressed that better understanding.

THE FACTS OF HISTORY.

In 1784—three years before the Constitution—the United States then owning the Northwestern Territory, and no other—the Congress of the Confederation had before them the question of prohibiting slavery in that Territory; and four of the "thirty-nine" who afterward framed the Constitution were in that Congress, and voted on that question. Of these, Roger Sherman, Thomas Mifflin, and Hugh Williamson voted for the prohibition—thus showing that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything else, properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in Federal Territory. The other of the four—James McHenry—voted against the prohibition, showing that, for some cause, he thought it improper to vote for it.

In 1787, still before the Constitution, but while the Convention was in session framing it, and while the Northwestern Territory still was the only territory owned by the United States, the same question of prohibiting slavery in the Territory again came before the Congress of the Confederation; and three more of the "thirty-nine" who afterward signed the Constitution, were in that Congress, and voted on the question. They were William Blount, William Few, and Abraham Baldwin; and they all voted for the prohibition—thus showing that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything else, properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in Federal Territory. This time the prohibition became a law, being a part of what is now well known as the Ordinance of '87. The question of Federal control of slavery in the Territories seems not to have been directly before the Convention which framed the original Constitution; and hence it is not recorded that the "thirty-nine," or any of them, while engaged on that instrument, expressed any opinion on that precise question. In 1789, by the first Congress which sat under the Constitution, an act was passed to enforce the Ordinance of '87, including the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory. The bill for this act was reported by one of the "thirty-nine," Thomas Fitzsimmons, then a Member of the House of Representatives from Pennsylvania. It went through all its stages without a word of opposition, and finaly passed both branches without yeas and nays, which is equivalent to a unanimous passage. In this Congress there were sixteen of the "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the original Constitution. They were:

John Langdon,	Thos. Fitzsimmons,	Richard Bassett,
Nicholas Gilman,	William Few,	George Read,
Wm. S. Johnson,	Abraham Baldwin,	Pierce Butler,
Roger Sherman,	Rufus King,	Daniel Carroll,
Robert Morris,	William Patterson,	James Madison,
	George Clymer.	

This shows that, in their understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything in the Constitution, properly forbade Congress to prohibit slavery in the Federal territory; else both their fidelity to correct principle, and their oath to support the Constitution, would have constrained them to oppose the prohibition. Again, George Washington, another of the "thirty-nine," was then President of the United States, and, as such, approved and signed the bill, thus completing its validity as a law, and thus showing that, in his understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything in the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in Federal territory. No great while after the adoption of the original Constitution, North Carolina ceded to the Federal Government the country now constituting the State of Tennessee; and a few years later Georgia ceded that which now constitutes the States of Mississippi and Alabama. In both deeds of cession it was made a condition by the ceding States that the Federal Government should not prohibit slavery in the ceded country. Beside this, slavery was then actually in the ceded country. Under these circumstances, Congress, on taking charge of these countries, did not absolutely prohibit slavery within them. But they did interfere with it—take control of it—even there, to a certain extent. In 1798, Congress organized the Territory of Mississippi. In the act of organization they prohibited the bringing of slaves into the Territory, from any place without the United States, by fine, and giving freedom to slaves so brought. This act passed both branches of Congress without Yeas and Nays. In that Congress were three of the "thirty-nine" who framed the original Constitution. They were, John Langdon, George Read, and Abraham Baldwin. They all, probably, voted for it. Certainly they would have placed their opposition to it upon record, if, in their understanding, any line dividing local from Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, properly forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in Federal territory. In 1803 the Federal Government purchased the Louisiana country. Our former territorial acquisitions came from certain of our own States; but this Louisiana country was acquired from a foreign nation. In 1804, Congress gave a Territorial organization to that part of it which now constitutes the State of Louisiana. New Orleans, lying within that part, was an old and comparatively large city. There were other considerable towns and settlements, and slavery was extensively and thoroughly intermingled with the people. Congress did not, in the Territorial act, prohibit slavery; but they did interfere with it—take control of it—in a more marked and extensive way than they did in the case of Mississippi. The substance of the provision therein made, in relation to slaves, was:

First—That no slave should be imported into the Territory from foreign parts.

Second—That no slave should be carried into it who had been imported into the United States since the first day of May, 1798.

Third—That no slave should be carried into it, except by the owner, and for his own use as a settler—the penalty in all cases being a fine upon the violator of the law, and freedom to the slave.

This act also was passed without Yeas and Nays. In the Congress which passed it, there were two of the "thirty-nine." They were Abraham Baldwin and Jonathan Dayton. As stated in the case of Mississippi, it is probable they both voted for it. They would not have allowed it to pass without recording their opposition to it, if, in their understanding, it violated either the line properly dividing local from Federal authority or any provision of the Constitution.

In 1819-20, came, and passed, the Missouri question. Many votes were taken, by Yeas and Nays, in both branches of Congress, upon the various phases of the general question. Two of the "thirty-nine"—Rufus King and Charles Pinckney—were members of that Congress. Mr. King steadily voted for slavery prohibition and against all compromises, while Mr. Pinckney as steadily voted against slavery prohibition, and against all compromises. By this Mr. King showed that, in his understanding, no line dividing local from Federal authority, nor anything in the Constitution, was violated by Congress prohibiting Slavery in Federal Territory; while Mr. Pinckney, by his votes, showed that in his understanding there was some sufficient reason for opposing such prohibition in that case.

SUMMARY OF THE FACTS—CONCLUSION IRRESISTIBLE.

The cases I have mentioned are the only acts of the "thirty-nine," or of any of them, upon the direct issue, which I have been able to discover. To enumerate the persons who thus acted, as being four in 1784, three in 1787, seventeen in 1789, three in 1798, two in 1804, and two in 1819-20—there would be thirty one of them. But this would be counting John Langdon, Roger Sherman, William Few, Rufus King, and George Read, each twice, and Abraham Baldwin four times. The true number of those of the "thirty-nine" whom I have shown to have acted upon the question, which, by the text, they understood better than we, is twenty-three, leaving sixteen not shown to have acted upon it in any way. Here, then, we have twenty-three of our "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the Government under which we live, who have, upon their official responsibility and their corporal oaths, acted upon the very question which the text affirms they "understood just as well, and even better, than we do now;" and twenty-one of them—a clear majority of the whole "thirty-nine"—so acting upon it as to make them guilty of gross political impropriety, and wilful perjury, if, in their understanding, any proper division between local and federal authority, or anything in the Constitution they had made themselves, and sworn to support, forbade the federal government no control as to slavery in the Federal Territories. Thus the twenty-one acted; and as actions speak louder than words, so actions under such responsibility speak still louder. Two of the twenty-three voted against Congressional prohibition of slavery in the federal Territories, in the instances in which they acted upon the question. But for what reasons they so voted is not known. They may have done so because they thought a proper division of local from Federal authority, or some provision or principle of the Constitution stood in the way; or they may, without any such question, have voted against the prohibition, on what appeared to them to be sufficient grounds of expediency. No one who has sworn to support the Constitution can conscientiously vote for what he understands to be an unconstitutional measure, however expedient he may think it; but one may and ought to vote against a measure which he deems constitutional, if, at the same time, he deems it inexpedient. It, therefore, would be unsafe to set down even the two who voted against the prohibition, as having done so because, in their understanding, any proper division of local from Federal authority, or anything in the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to slavery in the Federal Territory.

The remaining sixteen of the "thirty-nine," so far as I have discovered, have left no record of their understanding upon the direct question of Federal control of slavery in the Federal territories. But there is much reason to believe that their understanding upon that question would not have appeared different from that of their twenty-three compeers, had it been manifested at all. For the purpose of adhering rigidly to the text, I have purposely omitted whatever understanding may have been manifested, by any person, however distinguished, other than the thirty-nine fathers who framed the original Constitution; and, for the same reason, I have also omitted whatever misunderstanding may have been manifested by any of the "thirty-nine" even, on any other phase of the general question of slavery. If we should look into their acts and declarations on those other phases, as the foreign slave trade, and the morality and policy of slavery generally, it would appear to us that on the direct question of Federal control of slavery in Federal Territories, the sixteen, if they had acted at all, would probably have acted just as the twenty-three did. Among that sixteen were several of the most noted anti-slavery men of those times—as Dr. Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, and Gouverneur Morris—while there was not one now known to have been otherwise, unless it may be John Rutledge of South Carolina. The sum of the whole is, that of our "thirty-nine" fathers who framed the original Constitution, twenty-one—a clear majority of the whole—certainly understood that no proper division of local from Federal authority, nor any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control slavery in the Federal Territories; while all the rest probably had the same understanding. Such, unquestionably, was the understanding of our fathers who framed the original Constitution; and the text affirms that they understood the question better than we.

ADDITIONAL PROOF.

But, so far, I have been considering the understanding of the question manifested by the framers of the original Constitution. In, and by, the original instrument, a mode was provided for amending it; and, as I have already stated, the present frame of Government under which we live consists of that original, and twelve amendatory articles framed and adopted since. Those who now insist that Federal control of Slavery in Federal Territories violates the Constitution, point us to the provisions which they suppose it thus violates; and, as I understand, they all fix upon provisions in these amendatory articles, and not in the original instrument. The Supreme Court, in the Dred Scott case, plant themselves upon the fifth amendment, which provides that "no person shall be deprived of property without due process of law;" while Senator Douglas and his peculiar adherents plant themselves upon the tenth amendment, providing that "the powers not granted by the Constitution, are reserved to the States respectively, and to the people." Now, it so happens that these amendments were framed by the first Congress which sat under the Constitution—the identical Congress which passed the act already mentioned, enforcing the prohibition of Slavery in the North-Western Territory. Not only was it the same Congress, but they were the identical, same individual men who, at the same session, and at the same time within the session, had under consideration, and in progress toward maturity, these Constitutional amendments and this act prohibiting Slavery in all the territory the nation then owned. The Constitutional amendments were introduced before and passed after the act enforcing the Ordinance of '87; so that during the whole pendency of the act to enforce the Ordinance, the Constitutional amendments were also pending. That Congress, consisting in all of seventy-six members, including sixteen of the framers of the original Constitution, as before stated, were pre-eminently our fathers who framed that part of the Government under which we live, which is now claimed as forbidding the Federal Government to control Slavery in the Federal Territories. Is it not a little presumptuous in any one at this day to affirm that the two things which that Congress deliberately framed, and carried to maturity at the same time, are absolutely inconsistent with each other? And does not such affirmation become impudently absurd when coupled with the other affirmation, from the same mouth, that those who did the two things alleged to be inconsistent understood whether they really were inconsistent, better than we—better than he who affirms that they are inconsistent?

MORE PROOF STILL.

It is surely safe to assume that the "thirty-nine" framers of the original Constitution, and the seventy-six members of the Congress which framed the amendments thereto, taken together, do certainly include those who may be fairly called "our fathers who framed the Government under which we live." And so assuming, I defy any man to show that any one of them ever in his whole life declared that, in his understanding, any proper division of local from Federal authority, or any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories. I go a step further. I defy any one to show that any living man in the whole world ever did, prior to the beginning of the present century, (and I might almost say prior to the beginning of the last half of the present century,) declare that, in his understanding, any proper division of local from Federal authority, or any part of the Constitution, forbade the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories. To those who now so declare, I give, not only "our fathers who framed the Government under which we live," but with them all other living men within the century in which it was framed, among whom to search, and they shall not be able to find the evidence of a single man agreeing with them.

HOW FAR THE WISDOM OF THE FATHERS SHOULD CONTROL US.

Now, and here, let me guard a little against being misunderstood. I do not mean to say we are bound to follow implicitly in whatever our fathers did. To do so, would be to discard all the lights of current experience—to reject all progress—all improvement. What I do say is, that if we would supplant the opinions and policy of our fathers in any case, we should do so upon evidence so conclusive, and argument so clear, that even their great authority, fairly considered and weighed, cannot stand; and most surely not in a case whereof we ourselves declare they understood the question better than we. If any man, at this day, sincerely believes that a proper division of local from Federal authority, or any part of the Constitution, forbids the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories, he is right to say so, and to enforce his position by all truthful evidence and fair argument which he can. But he has no right to mislead others, who have less access to history and less leisure to study it, into the false belief that "our fathers, who framed the Government under which we live," were of the same opinion—thus substituting falsehood and deception for truthful evidence and fair argument. If any man at this day sincerely believes "our fathers, who framed the Government under which we live," used and applied principles, in other cases, which ought to have led them to understand that a proper division of local from Federal authority, or some part of the Constitution, forbids the Federal Government to control as to Slavery in the Federal Territories, he is right to say so. But he should, at the same time, brave the responsibility of declaring that, in his opinion, he understands their principles better than they did themselves; and especially should he not shirk that responsibility by asserting that they "understood the question just as well, and even better, than we do now." But enough. Let all who believe that "our fathers, who framed the Government under which we live, understood this question just as well, and even better than we do now," speak as they spoke, and act as they acted upon it. This is all Republicans ask—all Republicans desire—in relation to Slavery. As those fathers marked it, so let it be again marked, as an evil not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity. Let all the guaranties those fathers gave it, be, not grudgingly, but fully and fairly, maintained. For this Republicans contend, and with this, so far as I know or believe, they will be content.

A FEW WORDS TO THE SOUTH.

And now, if they would listen—as I suppose they will not—I would address a few words to the Southern people. I would say to them: You consider yourselves a reasonable and a just people; and I consider that in the general qualities of reason and justice you are not inferior to any other people. Still, when you speak of us Republicans, you do so only to denounce us as reptiles, or, at the best, as no better than outlaws. You will grant a hearing to pirates or murderers, but nothing like it to "Black Republicans." In all your contentions with one another, each of you deems an unconditional condemnation of "Black Republicanism" as the first thing to be attended to. Indeed, such condemnation of us seems to be an indispensable prerequisite—license, so to speak—among you to be admitted or permitted to speak at all. Now, can you, or not, be prevailed upon to pause and to consider whether this is quite just to us, or even to yourselves? Bring forward your charges and specifications, and then be patient long enough to hear us deny or justify. You say we are sectional. We deny it. That makes an issue; and the burden of proof is upon you. You produce your proof; and what is it? Why, that our party has no existence in your section—gets no votes in your section. The fact is substantially true; but does it prove the issue? If it does, then in case we should, without change of principle, begin to get votes in your section, we should thereby cease to be sectional. You cannot escape this conclusion; and yet, are you willing to abide by it? If you are, you will probably soon find that we have ceased to be sectional, for we shall get votes in your section this very year. You will then begin to discover, as the truth plainly is, that your proof does not touch the issue. The fact that we get no votes in your section is a fact of your making, and not of ours. And if there be fault in that fact, that fault is primarily yours, and remains so until you show that we repel you by some wrong principle or practice. If we do repel you by any wrong principle or practice, the fault is ours; but this brings you to where you ought to have started—to a discussion of the right or wrong of our principle. If our principle, put in practice, would wrong your section for the benefit of ours, or for any other object, then our principle, and we with it, are sectional, and are justly opposed and denounced as such. Meet us, then, on the question of whether our principle, put in practice, would wrong your section; and so meet it as if it were possible that something may be said on our side. Do you accept the challenge? No? Then you really believe that the principle which our fathers who framed the Government under which we live, thought so clearly right as to adopt it, and indorse it again and again, upon their official oaths, is, in fact, so clearly wrong as to demand your condemnation without a moment's consideration.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Some of you delight to flaunt in our faces the warning against sectional parties given by Washington in his Farewell Address. Less than eight years before Washington gave that warning, he had, as President of the United States, approved and signed an act of Congress, enforcing the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, which act embodied the policy of the Government upon that subject, up to and at the very moment he penned that warning; and about one year after he penned it he wrote La Fayette that he considered that prohibition a wise measure, expressing in the same connection his hope that we should some time have a confederacy of free States. Bearing this in mind, and seeing that sectionalism has since arisen upon this same subject, is that warning a weapon in your hands against us, or in our hands against you? Could Washington himself speak, would he cast the blame of that sectionalism upon us, who sustain his policy, or upon you, who repudiate it? We respect that warning of Washington, and we commend it to you, together with his example pointing to the right application of it.

WHO ARE THE CONSERVATIVES?

But you say you are conservative—eminently conservative—while we are revolutionary, destructive, or something of the sort. What is conservatism? Is it not adherence to the old and tried against the new and untried? We stick to, contend for, the identical old policy on the point in controversy which was adopted by our fathers who framed the Government under which we live; while you with one accord reject, and scout, and spit upon that old policy, and insist upon substituting something new. True, you disagree among yourselves as to what that substitute shall be. You have considerable variety of new propositions and plans, but you are unanimous in rejecting and denouncing the old policy of the fathers. Some of you are for reviving the foreign slave trade; some for a Congressional slave code for the Territories; some for Congress forbidding the Territories to prohibit slavery within their limits; some for maintaining slavery in the Territories through the Judiciary; some for the "gur-reat pur-rinciple" that "if one man would enslave another, no third man should object," fantastically called "Popular Sovereignty;" but never a man among you in favor of Federal prohibition of slavery in Federal Territories, according to the practice of our fathers who framed the Government under which we live. Not one of all your various plans can show a precedent or an advocate in the century within which our Government originated. Consider, then, whether your claim of conservatism for yourselves, and your charge of destructiveness against us, are based on the most clear and stable foundations.

WHO MAKES THE SLAVERY QUESTION PROMINENT?

Again, you say we have made the slavery question more prominent than it formerly was. We deny it. We admit that it is more prominent, but we deny that we made it soo. It was not we, but you, who discarded the old policy of the fathers. We resisted, and still resist, your innovation; and thence comes the greater prominence of the question. Would you have that question reduced to its former proportions? Go back to that old policy. What has been will be again, under the same conditions. If you would have the peace of the old times, re-adopt the precepts and policy of the old times.

ABOUT INSURRECTIONS AND JOHN BROWN.

You charge that we stir up insurrections among your slaves. We deny it; and what is your proof? Harper's Ferry! John Brown!! John Brown was no Republican; and you have failed to implicate a single Republican in his Harper's Ferry enterprise. If any member of our party is guilty in that matter, you know it or you do not know it. If you do know it, you are inexcusable to not designate the man and prove the fact. If you do not know it, you are inexcusable to assert it, and especially to persist in the assertion after you have tried and failed to make the proof. You need not be told that persisting in a charge which one does not know to be true, is simply malicious slander. Some of you admit that no Republican designedly aided or encouraged the Harper's Ferry affair; but still insist that our doctrines and declarations necessarily lead to such results. We do not believe it. We know we hold to no doctrines, and make no declarations, which were not held to and made by our fathers who framed the Government under which we live. You never dealt fairly by us in relation to this affair. When it occurred, some important State elections were near at hand, and you were in evident glee with the belief that, by charging the blame upon us, you could get an advantage of us in those elections. The elections came, and your expectations were not quite fulfilled. Every Republican man knew that, as to himself at least, your charge was a slander, and he was not much inclined by it to cast his vote in your favor. Republican doctrines and declarations are accompanied with a continual protest against any interference whatever with your slaves, or with you about your slaves. Surely, this does not encourage them to revolt. True, we do, in common with our fathers who framed the Government under which we live, declare our belief that Slavery is wrong; but the slaves do not hear us declare even this. For anything we say or do, the slaves would scarcely know there is a Republican party. I believe they would not, in fact, generally know it but for your misrepresentations of us, in their hearing. In your political contests among yourselves, each faction charges the other with sympathy with Black Republicanism; and then to give point to the charge, defines Black Republicanism to simply be insurrection, blood and thunder among the slaves. Slave insurrections are no more common now than they were before the Republican party was organised. What induced the Southampton insurrection, twenty-eight years ago, in which at least three times as many lives were lost as at Harper's Ferry? You can scarcely stretch your very elastic fancy to the conclusion that Southampton was got up by Black Republicanism. In the present state of things in the United States, I do not think a general, or even a very extensive slave insurrection, is possible. The indispensable concert of action cannot be attained. The slaves have no means of rapid communication; nor can incendiary free men, black or white, supply it. The explosive materials are everywhere in parcels; but there neither are nor can be supplied, the indispensable connecting trains. Much is said by Southern people about the affection of slaves for their masters and mistresses; and a part of it, at least, is true. A plot for an uprising could scarcely be devised and communicated to twenty individuals before some one of them, to save the life of a favorite master or mistress, would divulge it. This is the rule; and the slave-revolution in Hayti was not an exception to it, but a case occurring under peculiar circumstances. The gunpowder plot of British history, though not connected with slaves, was more in point. In that case, only about twenty were admitted to the secret; and yet one of them, in his anxiety to save a friend, betrayed the plot to that friend, and, by consequence, averted the calamity. Occasional poisonings from the kitchen, and open or stealthy assassinations in the field, and local revolts extending to a score or so, will continue to occur as the natural results of Slavery; but no general insurrection of slaves, as I think, can happen in this country for a long time. Whoever much fears, or much hopes, for such an event, will be alike disappointed. In the language of Mr. Jefferson, uttered many years ago, "It is still in our power to direct the process of emancipation and deportation, peaceably, and in such slow degrees, as that the evil will wear off insensibly and their places be, *pari passu*, filled up by free white laborers. If, on the contrary, it is left to force itself on, human nature must shudder at the prospect held up." Mr. Jefferson did not mean to say, nor do I, that the power of emancipation is in the Federal Government. He spoke of Virginia; and, as to the power of emancipation, I speak of the slaveholding States only. The Federal Government, however, as we insist has the power of restraining the extension of the institution—the power to insure that a slave insurrection shall never occur on any American soil which is now free from Slavery.

John Brown's effort was peculiar. It was not a slave insurrection. It was an attempt by white men to get up a revolt among slaves, in which the slaves refused to participate. In fact, it was so absurd, that the slaves, with all their ignorance, saw plainly enough it could not succeed. That affair, in its philosophy, corresponds with the many attempts, related in history, at the assassination of kings and emperors. An enthusiast broods over the oppression of a people, till he fancies himself commissioned by Heaven to liberate them. He ventures the attempt, which ends in little less than in his own execution. Orsini's attempt on Louis Napoleon, and John Brown's attempt at Harper's Ferry, were, in their philosophy, precisely the same. The eagerness to cast blame on old England in the one case, and on New England in the other, does not disprove the sameness of the two things. And how much would it avail you, if you could, by the use of John Brown, Helper's book, and the like, break up the Republican organization? Human action can be modified to some extent, but human nature cannot be changed. There is a judgment and a feeling against Slavery in this nation, which cast at least a million and a half of votes. You cannot destroy that judgment and feeling—that sentiment—by breaking up the political organization which rallies around it. You can scarcely scatter and disperse an army which has been formed into order in the face of your heaviest fire; but if you could, how much would you gain by forcing the sentiment which created it out of the peaceful channel of the ballot-box, into some other channel? What would that other channel probably be? Would the number of John Brown's be lessened or enlarged by the operation?

DISSOLVE THE UNION?

But you will break up the Union, rather than submit to a denial of your Constitutional rights. That has a somewhat reckless sound; but it would be palliated, if not fully justified, were we proposing, by the mere force of numbers, to deprive you of some right, plainly written down in the Constitution. But we are proposing no such thing. When you make these declarations, you have a specific and well-understood allusion to an assumed Constitutional right of yours, to take slaves into the Federal Territories, and to hold them there as property. But no such right is specifically written in the Constitution. That instrument is literally silent about any such right. We, on the contrary, deny that such a right has any existence in the Constitution, even by implication. Your purpose, then, plainly stated, is, that you will destroy the Government, unless you be allowed to construe and enforce the Constitution as you please, on all points in dispute between you and us. You will rule or ruin in all events. This, plainly stated, is your language to us. Perhaps you will say the Supreme Court has decided the disputed Constitutional question in your favor. Not quite so. But, waiving the lawyers' distinction between dictum and decision, the Court have decided the question for you in a sort of way. The Court have substantially said, it is your Constitutional right to take slaves into the Federal Territories, and to hold them there as property. When I say the decision was made in a sort of way, I mean it was made in a divided Court by a bare majority of the Judges, and they not quite agreeing with one another in the reasons for making it; that it is so made as that its avowed supporters disagree with one another about its meaning; and that it was mainly based upon a mistaken statement of fact—the statement in the opinion that "the right of property in a slave is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution." An inspection of the Constitution will show that the right of property in a slave is not distinctly and expressly affirmed in it. Bear in mind the Judges do not pledge their judicial opinion that such right is impliedly affirmed in the Constitution; but they pledge their veracity that it is distinctly and expressly affirmed there—"distinctly"—that is, not mingled with anything else—"expressly"—that is, in words meaning just that, without the aid of any inference, and susceptible of no other meaning. If they had only pledged their judicial opinion that such right is affirmed in the instrument by implication, it would be open to others to show that neither the word "slave" nor "slavery" is to be found in the Constitution, nor the word "property" even, in any connection with language alluding to the things slave, or slavery, and that wherever in that instrument the slave is alluded to, he is called a "person;" and wherever his master's legal right in relation to him is alluded to, it is spoken of as "service or labor due," as a "debt" payable in service or labor. Also, it would be open to show, by cotemporaneous history, that this mode of alluding to slaves and slavery, instead of speaking of them, was employed on purpose to exclude from the Constitution the idea that there could be property in man. To show all this, is easy and certain. When this obvious mistake of the Judges shall be brought to their notice, is it not reasonable to expect that they will withdraw the mistaken statement, and reconsider the conclusion based upon it? And then it is to be remembered that "our fathers who framed the government under which we live"—the men who made the Constitution—decided this same constitutional question in our favor, long ago—decided it without a division among themselves when making the decision; without division among themselves about the meaning of it after it was made, and so far as any evidence is left, without basing it upon any mistaken statement of facts. Under all these circumstances, do you really feel yourselves justified to break up this Government, unless such a court decision as yours is shall be at once submitted to as a conclusive and final rule of political action? But you will not abide the election of a Republican President. In that supposed event, you say, you will destroy the Union; and then, you say, the great crime of having destroyed it will be upon us! That is cool. A highwayman holds a pistol to my ear, and mutters through his teeth, "stand and deliver, or I shall kill you, and then you will be a murderer." To be sure, what the robber demanded of me—my money was my own; and I had a clear right to keep it; but it was no more my own than my vote is my own; and the threat of death to me, to extort my money, and the threat of destruction to the Union, to extort my vote, can scarcely be distinguished in principle.

A FEW WORDS TO REPUBLICANS.

A few words now to Republicans. It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in harmony, one with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing through passion and ill temper. Even though the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly consider their demands, and yield to them if, in our deliberate view of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of their controversy with us, let us determine, if we can, what will satisfy them? Will they be satisfied if the Territories be unconditionally surrendered to them? We know they will not. In all their present complaints against us, the Territories are scarcely mentioned. Invasions and insurrections are the rage now. Will it satisfy them if, in the future, we have nothing to do with invasions and insurrections? We know it will not. We so know because we know we never had anything to do with invasions and insurrections; and yet this total abstaining does not exempt us from the charge and the denunciation. The question recurs, what will satisfy them? Simply this: We must not only let them alone, but must, somehow, convince them that we do let them alone. This, we know by experience, is no easy task. We have been so trying to convince them, from the very beginning of our organization, but with no success. In all our platforms and speeches, we have constantly protested our purpose to let them alone; but this has had no tendency to convince them. Alike unavailing to convince them is the fact that they have never detected a man of us in any attempt to disturb them. These natural, and apparently adequate means all failing, what will convince them? This, and this only; cease to call slavery *wrong*, and join them in calling it *right*. And this must be done thoroughly—done in *acts* as well as in *words*. Silence will not be tolerated—we must place ourselves avowedly with them. *Douglas's new sedition law must be enacted and enforced, suppressing all declarations that slavery is wrong, whether made in politics, in press, in pulpits, or in private.* We must arrest and return their fugitive slaves with greedy pleasure. We must pull down our Free-State constitutions. The whole atmosphere must be disinfected from all taint of opposition to Slavery, before they will cease to believe that all their troubles proceeded from us.

I am quite aware they do not state their case precisely in this way. Most of them would probably say to us, "Let us alone, do nothing to us, and say what you please about slavery." But we do let them alone—have never disturbed them—so that, after all, it is what we say, which dissatisfies them. They will continue to accuse us of doing, until we cease saying. I am also aware they have not, as yet, in terms, demanded the overthrow of our free State Constitutions. Yet those Constitutions declare the wrong of slavery, with more solemn emphasis, than do all other sayings against it; and when all these other sayings shall have been silenced, the overthrow of these Constitutions will be demanded, and nothing be left to resist the demand. It is nothing to the contrary, that they do not demand the whole of this just now. Demanding what they do, and for the reason they do, they can voluntarily stop nowhere short of this consummation. Holding as they do, that slavery is morally right, and socially elevating, they cannot cease to demand a full national recognition of it, as a local right, and a social blessing.

Nor can we justifiably withhold this, on any ground save our conviction that slavery is wrong. If slavery is right, all words, acts, laws, and Constitutions against it, are themselves wrong, and should be silenced, and swept away. If it is right, we cannot justly object to its nationality—its universality; if it is wrong, they cannot justly insist upon its extension—its enlargement. All they ask, we could readily grant, if we thought Slavery right; all we ask, they could as readily grant, if they thought it wrong. Their thinking it right, and our thinking it wrong, is the precise fact upon which depends the whole controversy. Thinking it right, as they do, they are not to blame for desiring its full recognition, as being right; but, thinking it wrong, as we do, can we yield to them? Can we cast our votes with their view, and against our own? In view of our moral, social, and political responsibilities, can we do this?

Wrong as we think Slavery is, we can yet afford to let it alone where it is, because that much is due to the necessity arising from its actual presence in the nation; but can we, while our votes will prevent it, allow it to spread into the National Territories, and to overrun us here in these Free States? If our sense of duty forbid this, then let us stand by our duty, fearlessly and effectively. Let us be diverted by none of those sophistical contrivances wherewith we are so industriously plied and belabored—contrivances such as groping for some middle ground between the right and the wrong, vain as the search for a man who should be neither a living man nor a dead man—such as a policy of "don't care" on a question about which all true men do care—such as Union appeals, beseeching true Union men to yield to Disunionists, reversing the divine rule, and calling, not the sinners, but the righteous to repentance—such as invocations of Washington, imploring men to unsay what Washington said, and undo what Washington did. Neither let us be slandered from our duty by false accusations against us, nor frightened from it by menaces of destruction to the Government, nor of dungeons to ourselves. Let us have faith that right makes might; and in that faith, let us, to the end, dare to do our duty, as we understand it.

Mr. Lincoln's speech excited frequent and irrepressible applause. His occasional repetition of his text never failed to provoke a burst of cheers and audible smiles. The completeness with which Popular Sovereignty and its progenitor were used up, has rarely, if ever, been equaled. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Lincoln received the congratulations of a large number of his friends and the friends of Republicanism.

The Harper's Ferry Investigation.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27th.

Horace White of the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE, formerly Assistant Secretary of the National Kansas Committee, appeared before the Harper's Ferry Committee to-day. The only thing in Mr. White's testimony, precisely in point, was that he knew nothing about it. At the instance of Senator Mason, witness went into a detailed statement of the organization of the National Kansas Committee in 1856, which is well known to the readers of the *Tribune*.

The Executive Board of the Committee consisted of three members, residing in Chicago, Messrs. J. D. Webster, H. B. Hurd, and George W. Dole, who transacted the business with the authority of the full organization. The aggregate sum of money received and disbursed by that body in 1856, and three months of 1857, was about $120,000, of which less than $10,000 went for the purchase of arms. Their dealings with Brown amounted to an appropriation of $150 in cash, twelve boxes of clothing, and twenty-five navy revolvers for his benefit, of which the last mentioned never reached him.

All this transpired in the fall of 1856, witness had never seen Brown since January, 1857; Brown never communicated to witness or the Committee any purpose or designs against Slavery outside of Kansas. Brown's last appearance before the Committee was at the Astor House, New York, in January, 1857, where he applied for 200 Sharpe's rifles belonging to the Committee and then stored at Tabor, Iowa, with which to repel the border-ruffian invaders of Kansas.

Pending the discussion of his petition, which was warmly opposed by members of the Committee, the question was disposed of by voting the arms back to the control of the Massachusetts State Kansas Committee, which purchased and forwarded them to the National Committee at Chicago in the first instance. Brown then proceeded to Boston, as was supposed, to make his application to the Massachusetts Committee. Witness never saw him afterward. Witness was acquainted with John E. Cook, Richard Realf and James Redpath, none of whom ever told him or the National Committee a syllable about Brown's plans. The National Committee voted itself *functus officio* in March, 1857, and disbanded.

This is another extensive water haul for the investigators.

The Great Social Evil—Remarkable Meeting in London.

A most extraordinary meeting was recently held, *at midnight*, at the Saint James Restaurant, Regent street, London, at which about two hundred and fifty women of the town were present, in accordance with the following invitation:

The favor of your company is requested by several friends, who will meet at the St. James Restaurant, 69 Regent st., to take tea and coffee together, on Wednesday night, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock precisely.

The ostensible motive for the meeting only, was set forth in the invitation, as it was considered that that was the best means of assembling the unfortunate creatures together; but the real motive was to address them on their course of life, in the hope of effecting a reformation in some. The poor girls partook of the refreshments, which were abundantly supplied, wondering all the time what was to follow. There were present a large number of clergymen and gentlemen, who had originated the movement. Among the rest was the Hon. Rev. Baptist Noel, who addressed them in an eloquent and pathetic manner. He pictured the history of a virtuous woman, from her childhood, and the delights which surrounded her, in the love for her parents, her brothers, sisters and husband, as well as in her affection for her children, contrasting it with the degradation of a woman who had fallen from virtue. He exhorted them to amend their lives—admitting that it was difficult, and required many sacrifices, but encouraged them by saying it was not impossible, telling them to look to the Saviour, who would help them. He then read several letters from reformed girls, expressive of the happiness which they felt in their reformation. Several clergymen prayed, after which it was announced that any present who repented would be received in the London Reformatory, or the Trinity Home. The conduct of the girls is spoken of as highly creditable, and without levity, and the experiment was said to have been, so far, successful.

Henry Winter Davis Challenged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28, 1860.

There is a rumor in town that Mr. Compton, the author of the resolution of censure of H. W. Davis, passed by the Maryland Legislature, has challenged Mr. Davis on account of the personalities in his reply to the resolution made on the 21st inst. Mr. Compton has been in Washington several days.

WIFE MURDER.—A man named Wood, living near Ann Arbor, (Mich.,) who has lately become *non compos*, murdered his wife on the 28th ult. He escaped and has not yet been taken.

NEW SPRING GOODS
—OF—
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
ELEGANT SPRING BRILLIANTS,
SPRING SILKS,
SPRING DeLAINES,
FRENCH PRINTS,
ENGLISH PRINTS,
And an unlimited supply of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Of every description. New Goods arriving daily from this date.
Prices Guaranteed Lower than Elsewhere.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake st.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!
T. B. CARTER
Has removed to
138 - *Lake Street.* - 138
ONE DOOR
WEST OF HIS OLD STAND!
Positive Sales.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK.
Embroidered Collars,
EMBROIDERED SETTS
Of Latest Importations.
AT COST.
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
150 Lake Street.

Domestic Goods for Cash.
We offer to the trade
At Manufacturer's Prices
ADDING FREIGHT,
50 Bales DENIMS,
20 do STRIPES,
50 do SHEETINGS,
30 do TICKING,
50 do WADDING,
300 do CHICAGO BATTS,
100 do TWINE and WICK,
5 Cases CHECKS,
5 do KENTUCKY JEANS,
5 do FARMERS and MECHANICS CASSIMERE.
With a full assortment of goods in every department of our trade. Cash and Short Time buyers are invited to examine our stock.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers,
72 . . . . Lake Street. 72

Anno Domini . . . . 1860.
Of American Independence . . . . . 84.
Spring Announcement.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,
30 LAKE STREET,
Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of
Known Brands of Goods,
AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN."
[illegible]
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
On the most favorable terms. [illegible]

THE NEW PATENT CORRU[illegible]
Reducing the Weight of Skirts
And increasing their strength nearly one-half,
[illegible]
THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—
106 - - Lake Street, - - 106
MARSH BROTHERS,
Having removed into the spacious store 106 Lake street, are now prepared with
A MAMMOTH STOCK OF
FURNITURE,
BOTH OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE,
And carefully selected from Eastern Markets. Having increased facilities for manufacturing, [illegible]
FOR CASH.
We feel confident that no house in our line can sell
Equally Low Prices.
No one should fail to
EXAMINE OUR STOCK
PREVIOUS TO PURCHASING.
MARSH BROS,
106 . . . . . . Lake Street 106

SPRING TRADE.—
1860.
Field, Benedict, & Co.,
81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET,
Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of
Black and Col'd Broadcloths, all grades,
Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres,
Silk, Marseilles and Valentia Vestings,
Farmers and Mechanics Cassimers,
Cottonades in great variety,
Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres,
Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks,
Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Blay Linens,
Tweeds, Satinetts, Corduroys, &c.
Also, a general stock of
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

DRY GOODS.
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue.
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied, in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock
A Complete and Full Assortment
OF METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in these States, at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with accordingly.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

M. D. Gilman & Co.,
153 *South Water St.* 153
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
M. D. GILMAN....W. C. D. GRANNIS....M. A. FARWELL.
We have now in store, and are daily receiving, a full and complete stock of
GROCERIES,
Composed, in part, as follows, to which we invite the attention of the trade:
50 hhds Muscavado Sugar,
125 do Porto Rico do
70 do New Orleans do
300 bbls Chicago Refined Sugar,
350 do New York do do
75 bags Old Governm't Java Coffee,
125 do Laguira Coffee,
350 do Rio do
25 do Mocha do
100 bbls New Orleans Molasses,
100 do Cuba do
75 do Sugar House Syrup,
100 do Golden do
75 do Portland do
300 hlf chests Green and Black Tea
150 bx Sawyer's White Erasive Soap
100 do Jesse Oakley's do do
200 do A 1 Palm Soap,
100 do Star Candles,
40 do Sterine do
40 do Mould do
150 bbls Smoking Tobacco,
120 do Chewing do
215 butts do do
150 fancy caddies do
110 M Imported Cigars,
50 jars Macaboy Snuff,
275 boxes Oswego Starch,
25 bags Pepper,
25 do Spice, 25 boxes Cloves,
25 cases A 1 Nutmegs,
49 tcs Prime Rice, 200 mts Cassia
75 bxs Prime Codfish,
175 hf bbls A 1 White Fish,
120 boxes Scaled Herring,
175 do A1 do
104 bags Dried Apples,
25 bbls Zante Currants,
100 boxes Layer Raisins,
275 do M. R. do
25 hf bxs do do
300 coils Manilla and Jute Rope,
475 reams Wrapping Paper,
275 bales do Twine,
112 bbls Pure Cider Vinegar,
120 do Dairy Salt,
250 boxes Pipes,
For sale very low M. D. GILMAN & CO.,
153 South Water Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street.
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes,
And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of a very superior quality and warranted in every particular.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes.
Of which we have a full stock.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

NOTICE TO STOVE DEALERS AND TINNERS.
The subscriber has the agency for selling a well established
Stove Store and Tin Shop,
[illegible]
THOS. S. DICKERSON,
Metal Warehouse, 45 Wabash avenue.

SODA ASH, PALM OIL AND RESIN,
Also—German and Family Soaps for sale Wholesale and Retail, by
GEO. H. WINCHESTER,
[illegible]

THE LUXURY OF THE SEA.
ON
Thomson's Corrugated Skirts.
For sale by the Principal Retailers.

1860 R[illegible]
H. W. Hunt & Co.
Have removed to the spacious Warerooms and Third Floors of
NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,
(BURCH'S BLOCK.)
We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade, our usual stock of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
We are also opening complete lines of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, [illegible] tonades, Ducks, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c.
To which we invite the attention of the trade.
H. W. HUNT & CO.

WOOLEN GOODS,
HOODS,
Skating Caps, Sleeves, Gaiters, &c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY,
SKIRTS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR
WINTER STOCK
AT THE
Lowest Possible Prices!
ADDISON GRAVES,
(SUCCESSOR TO C. T. ATKINSON,)
78..........LAKE STREET.
N. B.—We clean Kid Gloves, of all colors, in perfect order for 15 cents.

20,000 BUNDLES
FENCE WIRE!
We are prepared to make contracts with [illegible] first quality
ANNEALED FENCE WIRE,
No. 8 and 9.
In quantities of not less than one ton, delivered at our Warehouse at any time previous to the first day of May next. Five per cent. cash to be paid when the contract is made, balance on delivery. Purchasers are invited to correspond with us at once.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
45 Wabash Avenue, Burch's Iron Building.
FENCE STAPLES SUITABLE FOR WIRE FENCING.
Chicago, February, 1860.

HOBBY HORSES,
Children's Carriages,
BIRD CAGES AND PARTY FANS,
Can be obtained among the endless variety at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
40..........CLARK STREET.

BURCH'S IRON BUILDING.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
IMPORTER OF
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
WIRE, ZINC, [illegible]
Tinner's Stock and Metals Generally.
45......Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

GOOD BUILDING STONE
For sale at the
Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,
Corner of Chicago avenue and Western [illegible]

Chicago Lead Works.
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, [illegible]
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box [illegible]
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

FINE TOILET SOAPS,
CHOICE EXTRACTS
For the Handkerchief.
Cologne, Lavender & Toilet Waters
In great variety.
GALE BROTHER'S Family Prescription Store,
No. 202 Randolph [illegible]

Spalding's Glue,
Spalding's Glue,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK[illegible]
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK[illegible]
124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
Piano Fortes and Melodeons,
NO. 99..........CLARK STREET..........
BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Piano [illegible] which have been awarded Seventeen First Premiums, Gold and Silver Medals.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. [illegible]
Store 99 Clark street.

STANTON'S
FAMILY GROCERIES,
No. 123 South Clark Street,
—OF THE—
Best Qualities,
Hams, Tongues, Salmon,
SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL,
HERRING,
Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal,
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE,
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG,
Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND,
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
Preserved Fruits of all kinds
WINES and LIQUORS
OF THE BEST QUALITIES AND WARRANTED PURE.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage,
Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street,
Cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Manilla and Tarred Rope, Sail Duck, Bags and Bagging, Wool, [illegible] Gilling Twines, Nets and Seines, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Oils, Chaines, Anchors, Tackle Blocks, &c.
FLAX & HEMP TWINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
G. HUBBARD......A. S. TURNER......GEO. B. [illegible]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
186 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the best manner, on reasonable terms.

GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Dressing Cases, Shaving Brushes.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Traveling Bags, Fancy Head Dresses.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Bracelets, Neckalces, Fans, Purses.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Bags, Wallets, Lubin's Extracts.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Toilet Powders, Pomades.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Hair Oils, Liquid Rouges, Toilet Soaps.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Work Boxes, Card Receivers.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Shell Combs, Bridal Fans, [illegible]
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Shawl Pins, Tea Bells, Pearl Beads.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Jet Goods, Chess Men, Dressing Combs.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Cigar Cases, Fancy Hair Pins, [illegible]
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Card Tablets, Port Monnaies, [illegible]
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for German Colognes, Cosmetics, [illegible]
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Carmine Powders, Shaving Cream, [illegible]
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Games, Writing Desks, [illegible]
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street,
for Wax Beads, Odor Bottles, Pocket [illegible]

Special Notices.
Hostetter's Stom[illegible] — The general effect of this delightful [illegible]
Martyred Heads—[illegible] CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR [illegible] JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
Bryan's Tasteless V[illegible] It brings to terms Intestine worms; Cures every child; Is tasteless, mild; Oh! mothers dear No longer fear, Your pets must live If this you give. Gerrit Norton, Proprietor, New York. D. PARK, 124 Lake street.
Dr. McClintock's COUGH MIXTURE.—[illegible] Lake street.
Dr. McClintock's P[illegible] PARK, 124 Lake street.
Those who are Cur[illegible]

Architects and Bu[illegible]
E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn [illegible] Tremont House, is prepared to furnish [illegible]
WILLIAM W. BOY[illegible] Architect and Superin[illegible]
O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superin[illegible] OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN [illegible] Opposite the Post Office.
G. P. RANDAL[illegible] ARCHITEC[illegible] OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLO[illegible]

Wines and Liq[illegible]
W. T. SHUFELDT [illegible] A. F. CROSK[illegible] 51 - - South Water Str[illegible] ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND [illegible] Domestic Liquors, Burn[illegible] DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECT[illegible]

Educational.
HYDE PARK SEMI[illegible] The Spring Term of this Institution [illegible] MRS. C. V. WAITE, E. WAITE, A. B., Principals.

Corporation No[illegible]
A CARD.—City Colle[illegible] A. F. C. M[illegible]
SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] H. KREISMAN.
SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] H. KREISMAN.
SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] H. KREISMAN.
SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] H. KREISMAN.
SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] H. KREISMAN.
SIDEWALK NOTICE. City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] H. KREISMAN.
GO TO JOHN D. [illegible] 124 LAKE STR[illegible]
FINE TOILET A[illegible] FANCY GOO[illegible] Patent Medicin[illegible]
REAL ESTATE AN[illegible] ERNST PRUS[illegible]
KILN DRIED CO[illegible]

...ROOM, R...
...Wm. W. Hunt & Co's...
...removed to the...
...and Third Floors of the...
...NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET,...
(BURCH'S BLOCK),
are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade, a...
...good stock of...
READY MADE CLOTHING.
We are also opening a complete assortment of...
...ths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Linen Drills...
...tenades, Ducks, Linens, Shirts,...
Trimmings, &c.,
...ich we invite the attention of the...
...ld to by
H. W. HUNT & CO.

WOOLEN GOODS
...HOODS,
...ating Caps, Sleeves, Gaiters &c.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
SKIRTS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
&c., &c., &c.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING OUR
WINTER STOCK
AT THE
Lowest Possible Prices!
ADDISON GRAVES,
(SUCCESSOR TO C. V. ATKINSON,)
...LAKE STREET.....
...Wardens Kid Gloves, of all colors, ...

20,000 BUNDLES
FENCE WIRE!
...s are prepared to make contracts with dealers...
...first quality
ANNEALED FENCE WIRE,
No. 8 and 9.
...quantities of not less than one ton, delivered...
...warehouse at any time previous to the first day of...
...Five per cent. cash to be paid when the order is...
...made, balance on delivery. Purchasers are invited...
...spond with us at once.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
45 Wabash Avenue, Burch's Iron Building.
...FENCE STABLES SUITABLE FOR WIRE FENCING.
Chicago, February, 1860. ...

HOBBY HORSES,
Children's Carriages,
AND
BIRD CAGES AND PARTY FANS
...
Engine obtained among the endless variety at
Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
...
...CLARK STREET.....

BURCH'S IRON BUILDING.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
IRONER OF
TIN PLATE,
SHEET IRON,
WIRE, RING,
...CORE...
Tanner's Stock and Metals Generally,
...Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

GOOD BUILDING STONE
For sale at the
Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,
Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits, near...

Chicago Lead Works!
Corner of...Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side,
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Litharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAM.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flat Scrap. P. O. Box 1376.
...W. BLATCHFORD.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.
CHOICE EXTRACTS
For the Handkerchief.
Cologne, Lavender & Toilet Waters
In great variety.
GALE BROTHER'S Family Prescription Store,
No. 202 Randolph street.

Spalding's Glue,
Spalding's Glue,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
DEPOT AT JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.

W. W. KIMBALL
DEALER IN
Piano Fortes and Melodeons,
NO. 99.....CLARK STREET.....NO. 9
BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO'S Premium Pianos have always been awarded the First Premium at the State Fair, and the Gold and Silver Medals.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Old Pianos taken in exchange for new. Apply at the Store 99 Clark street.

STANTON'S
FAMILY GROCERIES,
No. 128 South Clark Street,
...
Best Qualities,
Hams, Tongues, Salmon,
SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL,
HERRING,
Flour, White and Yellow Corn Meal,
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHONG,
Y. HYSON, HYSON IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND,
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
Preserved Fruits of all kinds
WINES and LIQUORS,
Of the Very Qualities and Warranted Pure.
...
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage
Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street,
...

Special Notices.

☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The general effect of this delightful tonic, in all cases where indirect or irritative, has given it a world-wide reputation. Many imitations have been attempted, but it has no rival in curing dyspepsia, biliousness, fever and ague, and kidney complaints. They have been vindicated in health and purse by a legion of western people, and it may be said with confidence that in this section of the country foreign and other bitters have found exactly the situation adapted to their merits. Each organization and peculiar functional disturbance, at the dawn of womanhood, in the prime of maturity, in the crisis of life, and when enfeebled by age, the gentle influence of this vegetable renovator is felt. Nor is there any rely upon the renovating power of this unrivalled and palatable preparation in every exigency. As a cure for dyspepsia, and all complaints of the stomach and bowels, it has taken the lead of all other alteratives and tonics. ☞ Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere. ☞ Trade mark as before.
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist and Chemist, 594 Broadway, New York.
...
A. G. GRIGGS & CO.,
...& 124 Lake st., Chicago.

☞ Martyred Heads.—Hundreds of heads of hair are ruined by the use of deleterious dyes for which no scientific authority is responsible.
CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE
on the contrary, presents the highest scientific credentials. It has been analyzed by Drs. Gardner, who stands at the head of our Experimental Chemists, and he states in his certificate that nothing injurious enters into its composition.
THE UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL
added to the well known fact that it is the most reliable and the most natural dye ever manufactured, have given it immense prestige, and the sales are running up from month to month, within rapidity that scarcely leaves the supplies and manufactory of the proprietor. Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.
...
JOHN D. PARK, Agent,
124 Lake street, Chicago.

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—
It brings to terms
Intestine worms;
Cures every child;
Is tasteless, mild;
Or mother dear
No longer fear,
Your pets must live
If this you give.
Gentl Notice, Pittsburgh, New York. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. 8rf-1m

☞ Dr. McClintock's Cold and COUGH MIXTURE.—The annoyance of a bad cold or cough is great, the danger serious. Slight affections for they are deemed) of the organs of respiration, open the door to consumption, bronchitis, death. Arrest them—you can do so in all cases—with this Cough Mixture, which specific, or other prescriptions sometimes fail, cures speedily. Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. 8rf-1m

☞ Dr. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup.—Is your lungs weak? Does a long breath give you pain? Have you a hacking cough? Do you expectorate at least a pint matter? Are you wasted with night sweats and loss of sleep? If so, HERE IS YOUR REMEDY. It will immediately serve you. Price $1. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. 8rf-1m

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection in which A. Gauvelle (late artist to Wm. Shakespeare) has succeeded in the manufacture of Artificial Eyes, are invited to visit his Wig and Toupee Rooms, at No. 180 Lake street, and examine the various productions of art. No scrutiny can detect them to be other than the natural when adjusted to the head.
...CLARK STREET.....

Architects and Builders.

E. BURLING,
ARCHITECT, No. 63 Dearborn street, (opposite Times office,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of buildings. He confidently refers to the many beautiful buildings in this city and elsewhere, as evidence of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner.

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON,
Architect and Superintendent.
Draft and estimate Specifications, and
RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES
Made from Plans furnished by Contractors.
Corner—Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office.

O. L. WHEELOCK,
Architect and Superintendent,
OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET,
Opposite the Post Office, Chicago.

G. P. RANDALL,
ARCHITECT,
OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO.

Wines and Liquors.

W. T. SHUFELDT & CO
MANUFACTURERS FOR
A. F. CROSKEY.
51 - South Water Street - - 51
(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)
Distillers of
ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS AND WHISKIES,
Also Manufacturers of
Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid
AND
DEALERS IN HIGHWINES & RECTIFYING OIAL.
☞ The Trade Supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal Terms.

Educational.

HYDE PARK SEMINARY.—The Spring Term of this Institution commences on the 5th of April next. It is believed that the facilities here afforded for the acquisition of a thorough English and Classical education are not surpassed by any institution in the West. For circulars, &c., or apply to MRS. C. V. WAITE and MISS A. E. WAITE, A. B., Principals. Post Office box 1,316, Chicago, Illinois. 9rf2t-6&7-1m

Corporation Notices.

A CARD.—City Collector's Office, February 27th, 1860.
Whereas, City Collector, would notify all delinquent Tax Payer, that the Tax Sale, which is to commence on Thursday, the 15th of March next, will be continued on said day, and will not be postponed further, and that no advertisement of that sale will take place for the mere purpose of offending delinquents. Those who have paid their Taxes and Assessments are to attend to their business as usual, and not be disturbed, and to all who will call on or before the day of sale, to such I will say, that after Thursday, the 15th of March, he up the day of sale, no person will be allowed to call, all tenders made to the Collector must be made in the day of sale, and not after.
A. F. C. MUELLER,
City Collector.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Maple street, from Dearborn street to Clark street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from North Water street to Walk street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Walk street, from North Water street to Elm street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from Rush street to Pine street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from Pine street to Cass street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from Cass street to Wolcott street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from Wolcott street to Hoyne street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from Hoyne street to Leavitt street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from Leavitt street to Ogden avenue, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from Ogden avenue to Wright street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.
City Clerk's Office, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22, 1860.
Public Notice is hereby given, that the Common Council have ordered a sidewalk to be constructed, as follows:—On the north side of Elm street, from Wright street to Lincoln street, in the North Division, the width of said walk to be 12 feet in width, laid on bearings of not less than 2 by 4 inch oak timber, to be on even grade.
Also, that the same shall be constructed in the manner required by the Ordinance relative to sidewalks, on or before the 15th day of March, 1860, it will be built by the Street Commissioner, and the cost assessed on the premises benefitted therewith.
H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Dressing Cases, Shaving Brushes.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Traveling Bags, Fancy Head Dresses.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Bracelets, Necklaces, Pins, Purses.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Bags, Wallets, Ladies's Reticules.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Toilet Powders, Pomades.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Rat-Ola, Liquid Rouges, Toilet Soaps.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Work Boxes, Card Receivers.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Shell Combs, Bridal Fans, Sticcoolapse.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Shawl Pins, Tea Balls, Pearl Beads.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Jet Goods, Chess Men, Dressing Cases.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Cigar Cases, Fancy Hair Pins, Brooches.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Card Tablets, Port Monnaies, Pocket Cutlery.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for German Colognes, Combs, Puff Boxes.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Cosmetics Powders, Shaving Cream, Brushes.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Cushion, Writing Desks, Needle Cases, &c.
GO TO PARK'S, 124 Lake street, for Wax Beads, Odor Bottles, Pocket Knives.

New Publications.

WORKS to Make one Think.—
FOOTFALLS on the Boundary of Another World, by Robert Dale Owen. 12mo. ...
MARGINAL NOTES OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT, by H. ...
RAWLINSON'S HISTORICAL EVIDENCES of the Truth of the Scripture Records. ...
CHRIST IN HISTORY, by Robert Tyndall. 12mo. ...
THE CRUCIBLE, or Tests of a Regenerate State; by Rev. J. A. Clark. ...
THE GLORIES REVEALED in the Creation and Redemption of Man; by W. J. Hall, D.D. Price $1.25.
THE STYLE BOOK (Illustrated); Edited by D. Wendt. ...
BIA WILLIAM HAMILTONS LECTURES; vol 1, 8vo. ...
All published cheerfully sent by every Department of Literature, and at the lowest rates.
☞ Terms cash on delivery.
A. G. GRIGGS & CO.,
...& 124 Lake st., Chicago.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.—
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,
Are the Agents for the
Massachusetts Sunday School Society, and the
Am. Baptist Pub. and S. S. Society.
They also keep the
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES published by Shiloh & Company.
THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS of Henry Hoyt.
THE JUVENILE and S. S. BOOKS of Carter & Brothers.
And the Publishers of BRADBURY'S SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, and BRADBURY'S S. S. MELODEON.
Also, always on hand, the most extensive collection of RELIGIOUS BOOKS to be found in the West. Prices lower and terms cash on delivery.
S. C. GRIGGS & CO.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the firm name of George E. Roberts & Co., in the city of Chicago, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either party being authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.
GEORGE E. ROBERTS, Chicago.
T. SYLVESTER PARKER,
C. ROBERTS & SON, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Chicago, January 28th, 1860.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Lumber and Shingle business under the firm name of George E. Roberts & Co., corner South Wells and Harrison streets, Chicago.
GEORGE E. ROBERTS,
T. SYLVESTER PARKER.
Chicago, January 28th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—On and after this date Mr. Edson Keith is a partner in our firm, and the business, together with that of Hale Case & Co., will be conducted in the name and style of KEITH & PAKON.
Chicago, February 1, 1860. 6rf-1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF
Limited Co-Partnership.—The limited Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business at 42 and 44 South Water street, Chicago, under the firm name of LEITZ & CO., was dissolved on the 30th ultimo, by mutual consent. George F. Leitz and John M. Johnston have assumed the liabilities of the late firm, and will continue the business at the old stand.
GEO. F. LEITZ,
WM. H. CHENOWETH,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.
T. W. WADSWORTH, Special Partner.
Chicago, January 16th, 1860.

Co-Partnership Notice.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-Partnership under the firm of
LEITZ & JOHNSTON,
For the purpose of doing a General Wrought and Cast Iron Business, at the well-known Chicago Iron Works, located at Nos. 42 to 52 South Franklin street.
GEORGE F. LEITZ,
JOHN M. JOHNSTON.
Chicago, January 24, 1860. 3rf-3wlaw

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

J. L. McVICKAR & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Lumber.
OFFICE CORNER LAKE AND WEST WATER STS.
Joist, Timber and Dimension Lumbers cut to order. Country dressers and lyttin fence will be built on the most favorable terms. Lady has the facilities for cutting lumber as cheap as any. Lady and others can purchase lumber at cost to suit their demands. Rafts of logs can be furnished with the sawed lumber at low figures.
J. L. McVICKAR & Co.
3rf-3m-3d&t

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL.
The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) and north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST KIND OF ANTHRACITE COAL, which they continue to sell at the lowest market rates.
ERIE COAL, | Lump Egg.
ORMSBY COAL, | Stove.
MOUNT CARBON COAL, | And Range Sizes of
BRIAR HILL COAL, | LACKAWANA COAL.
BLOSSBURG COAL.
Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always.
RENO & LITTLE.

Stationery &c.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:
20x27 | 22x32 | 22x34 | 25x36 | 28x42 | 29x40
30x42 | 30x44 | 32x44 | 32x46 | 37x48 | 39x52
39x60 | 40x64 | 46x72 | 52x68 | 52x72
Also, are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 1,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do.
300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printing Stock.
1,000 bags of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.
All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.
☞ Cash paid for Rags. 3rf

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL
STATIONERS,
NO. 122.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 122
Have a large and complete stock of
WRITING PAPERS,
WRITING INKS & FLUIDS,
PASS & MEM. BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES,
And Every Variety of
Office Stationery.
Orders for
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
Such as Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, Letter Heads, Checks, &c., executed promptly.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any pattern, and with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Offices.
Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Pamphlets, &c., bound in any style. Old Books bound and relaid. All kinds of Ruling done with neatness and despatch.
NO. 124 LAKE STREET,
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.
Post Office Box 3634. 3rp2t-by 4181

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAP-
PING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices
By J. F. & E. A. SLAGG & CO.,
No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216
Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill."
☞ Cash paid for Rags. 3rp2t-by 4247

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., of our own Tanning at our new store.
No. 230 Lake Street.
ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather,
Oak and Hemlock Upper,
French and Domestic Kip,
French and Domestic Calf,
Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper,
Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c
Also, the largest assortment of
Kit and Shoe Findings,
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY,
And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully attended to.
HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS,
No. 29 Lake street, Chicago.
1y27-70-1y

Stoves.

PORTABLE FURNACE
AND
HEATER,
WITH GAS BURNER ATTACHED.
One of the greatest Heaters of this, or any other age. Call and see it at
No. 201 LAKE STREET.

Stoves! Stoves!! Stoves!!!
FOR OFFICES, STORES AND PARLORS,
For Wood or Coal, for sale at unusual low prices, at
201 LAKE STREET.

Excelsior Weather Strips,
FOR SALE AT
NO. 201 LAKE STREET.
Protect your houses from the cold driving winds and rain and save a large per cent. of your fuel by going to 201 Lake street and getting some of the Excelsior Weather Strip for your windows and doors.
Remember 201 Lake Street.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!
-AT-
ALLEN & DALTON'S,
11.....LAKE STREET.....11
Where may be bought at very low prices for Cash
COOK STOVES of various patterns.
PARLOR STOVES for Wood and Coal.
OFFICE STOVES for Hard and Soft Coal.
50 Sch. TOVES for Hotels and R. R. Cars, &c.
RUSSIA IRON AIR TIGHT STOVES,
Also the famous Hard Coal Burner
RADIATOR.
Plain, Tinished & Japaned Tinware,
Housekeeping Goods in General.
Stoves delivered and put up complete. Remember the place
71 - - LAKE STREET, - - 71
JAS. T. ALLEN. JAS. P. DALTON.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES,
At H. W. LAUDERBACK'S, No. 232 State street, half block south of Adams. All Cast Stoves for Wood and Coal, of manufacturer's prices. Complete Cooking Stoves, though the improvement in Ranges, Parlor Stoves, and Stoves with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufacture, there are many who still look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, more economical in the consumption of fuel, and more convenient in the application of it to use in the performance of household duties. Such will find in the Excelsior Stove, with its Hot Air Chamber, Ventilating Flue, and Warming Closet, all that is combined with substantial excellence, new and valuable. For sale by H. W. LAUDERBACK, 232 State street.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Cooking Stove of the day is owing to the fact that it is the only one manufactured by C. MEIS, Agent, at the Manufactory of Jno. Stewart, 43 Adams st., and 42 Jackson st. Also, Stewart's Premium Air Tight Stoves. ...

Furniture.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
A Stitch in Time saves Nine.
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!
An accident will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no dipping or necessity for heating about splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cane, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
Thousands have been saved from the waste basket being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage or paste wherever elsewhere.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE.
N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.
Price, 25 Cents.
Wholesale Depot, No. 42 Cedar-st., New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3,600 New York.
Put up for dealers in Cases containing, four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanies each package.
☞ A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, Furniture and Variety Stores, and Fancy Stores.
Country Merchants should send their orders for SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate. 6rf1-1y

LOW'S AND CLEAVER'S
LONDON
HONEY SOAP,
GLYCERINE SOAP,
Almond Soap,
And all kinds of the
FINEST TOILET GOODS
Sold by
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 & 146 Lake street.

FANS! FANS! FANS!
FANS! FANS! FANS!
Bridal and Party Fans. Just received by Express and Steamer, direct from Paris, a fine lot of beautiful Fans, very superb, the most elegant and most cheap and elegant in finish, In Ivory and Pearl, Ivory and Gilt Pearl and Wood
At
PARK'S.
194 - - Lake Street. - - 194

GARTERS, GARTERS,
GARTERS, GARTERS.
Just received from the importers direct, a splendid Stock of Garters, Goods, Pink, Blue, White and Straw colored Silk, in Velvet, Kid, and Linen, Fancy and Plain, Embroidered in silk
With Initials
Cheap &
The
PARK'S.
194 - - - Lake Street. - - - 194

Hair Pins, Head Dresses,
Hair Pins, Head Dresses.
In Blue and Gold, Coral and Gold, Pearl and Gold, Red and Gilt. The best assortment in the city, embracing the most novel, new and beautiful patterns in
The MATRIX
may be found
at
PARK'S.
194 - - - Lake Street. - - - 194

HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION
Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
With HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded supreme medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and ARE THE ONLY American Safes that ever were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.
These Safes form the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public.
$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents when consumed.
☞ C. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York.
C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents,
oct3-78-1m 120 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
45.....LAKE STREET.....45
Offers to Purchasers Selections
FROM THE
LARGEST STOCK OF VASES
OF ELEGANT AND UNIQUE PATTERNS,
Ever Before Offered in the City of Chicago.

ANTIQUE MARBLE MANTELS
For sale at
105 Dearborn Street,
BY NEW YORK MARBLE COMPANY.
fe18-61 3m WELLS LAFLIN, Agent

DRAKE & BROTHER,
224 . . South Clark Street. . . 224
Solicit the attention of the citizens of the
SOUTH DIVISION
to their large and carefully selected stock of
WALL PAPERS,
CURTAINS,
BORDERS, &c.,
which they offer at as low prices as genuine goods can be sold. Paper Hangers and Painters patronized. oct24-1y

TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON
COVERS AND FLAGS,
Constantly on hand and manufactured by
GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Nos. 205 & 207 South Water st., Cor. Wells.

Press & Tribune.

THE MANUFACTURED ENGRAVING BANK SWINDLE.

Arrest of George S. Gilbert.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette, Feb. 8th.)

A very important arrest was made yesterday afternoon by some of the officers of the Hamilton street station house, by which not only a dangerous person was secured, but three thousand five hundred dollars of counterfeit money confiscated. George S. Gilbert is the name of the man "arrested, and the circumstances leading to his arrest are as follows: Yesterday morning Gilbert entered the shoe store of Wm. Lee, Third street, east of Commerce, and purchased a pair of boots, in payment for which he gave a $5 bill purporting to be on the Hartford Exchange Bank, Hartford, Ind. The bill was accepted without hesitancy, but after Gilbert had left the store, Lee discovered that it was a spurious issue. He immediately left word of the fact at the Hammond street station house, and officers Riggs and Phillips at once started in pursuit, and had the good fortune to apprehend Gilbert at the corner of Sycamore and Fifth streets. After carrying him to the station house, Gilbert unwillingly betrayed his place of boarding, which was visited, and in his trunk was found three thousand five hundred and eight eighty dollars on the above bank denominations ones, twos, fives and tens.

The bill is one of recent issue, and counterfeits from parties well skilled in the profession. We give a description of the largest denomination:

On the right hand corner are two figure 10s, also above the other, and in the center a vignette of an ocean steamer, with ships and a city scene in the distance; on the upper left hand corner is a figure 10, and, beneath a locomotive encircled with scroll-work, are the words "Hartford Exchange Bank" in German script, and immediately underneath, in Roman letters, "Ten Dollars." The bill is signed by Henry Belford, Cashier, and T. B. Van Horne, President. The filling up and paper are executed in fact the general appearance of it is well calculated to deceive even those profession ally good judges of money.

Gilbert is a man about thirty years of age, and of prepossessing manners. He has about him an air *distingue* that would forbid any suspicions of his true character. Besides the money, there were found upon his person two very valuable gold watches.

New Patents.

Patents were issued to the following Western inventors during the week ending Tuesday, February 21:

Enoch Jacobs, of Cincinnati; for improvement in joining plates of metal.

Wm. A. Carpenter, of Elgin, Ill.; for improved permutation lock.

Elias Parrish and Watson Parrish, Jr., of Galesburg, Illinois; for improvement in mole plows.

Worden P. Penn, of Belleville, Ill.; for improvement in floor-planes.

Thos. S. Smith, of Cincinnati; for improvement in floors of malt kilns.

P. H. Roots, of Connersville, Ind.; for improvement in water-wheels.

Aaron Newstadt, of Indianapolis; for improvement in conical grinding mills.

John W. Wheeler, of Cleveland, O.; for improvement in grain mills.

Charles B. Withington, of Rock, Wis.; for improvement in harvesters.

N. B. Cleveland, of Waupun, Wisconsin, assignor to Lyman Updike and J. M. Hosmer, of same place; for improved submerging barrel head.

Daniel B. Neal and H. C. Emery, of Mount Gilead, O., assignors to themselves and Geo. E. House, of same place; for improvement in apparatus for evaporating saccharine juices.

Charles L. Robinson, of Waukesha, Wis., assignor to Thos. Thos. C. Eggleston, of Fox Lake, Wis.; for improvement in tanning.

James Rowe, of Cincinnati, assignor to himself and Martin B. Ewing, of same place; for improvement in sewing machines.

Elisha M. Smith, of Indianapolis, assignor to himself and Eldridge G. Hayhow, of Shelbyville, Ind.; for improvement in molding machines.

Through Rates from Cincinnati to Chicago and Other Points.

(From the Cincinnati Gazette.)

The following schedule of through rates from this city to Burlington, Chicago and other Western points, was agreed to some days since, (but had not yet been made public) by the Logansport, Peoria and Burlington, the Cincinnati and Chicago, Eaton and Hamilton, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads via the Logansport Road, that being the shortest line.

These rates were yesterday submitted to the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, and also adopted by that road and its Western connections.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Cincinnati to Peoria,	$7	$6.50	$6.00	$5.50
" Chicago,	7.75	6.00	6.00	5.00
" Rock Island,	7.75	6.00	6.00	5.00
" Bloomington, Ill.,	7.50	6.00	5.50	5.00
" Lafayette, Ind.,	7.50	6.00	5.50	5.00
" La Salle, Ill.,	7.50	6.00	5.50	5.00
" Burnside,	7.50	6.00	5.50	5.00
" Hennepin,	7.50	6.00	5.50	5.00
" Ottawa,	7.50	6.00	5.50	5.00
" Dixon,	7.75	6.00	6.00	5.00
" Rock Island,	7.75	6.00	6.00	5.00
" Davenport,	1.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
" East Burlington,	1.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
" Burlington,	1.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
" Add 25 cents	2	2	2	2
" Kankakee, Ill.,	7.50	6.00	5.50	5.00
" Pilton, Ill.,	1.07	8.07	7.42	6.92
" Plano, Ill.,	1.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
" Freeport, Ill.,	1.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
" Galena, Ill.,	1.00	7.50	7.00	6.50
" Dubuque,	1.25	9.25	8.75	8.25
" Add for ferriage,	25	25	25

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, 1860.

The money market of the city maintains its stereotyped dullness. Exchange is firm at 2 ₩ cent for currency. Gold 2@2½. Buying rates ½@1 below selling.

We have frequently stated that the banks had large amounts of currency lying perfectly idle. Some of our bankers complain that this statement makes them a great deal of trouble. Parties in the city and from the country are constantly pressing their claims for discounts, and affect great surprise when their offers are rejected. Some bankers, to save them from these calls, would have us quote money distressingly tight. We like to accommodate our friends; but we always state facts just as we believe, or know them to exist. If the paper presented don't suit the bankers, let them reject it. We now repeat, most emphatically, that no one need have the least hope of getting discounts, unless he has the best kind of business paper. The banks here will never employ but a small fraction of their capital in local paper, however good, payable *here*. They employ the bulk of their funds in discounts, payable in New York. Those discounts, at 10 per cent., with exchange at 2 per cent. premium, will fully explain why a *green horn* fails to get what money he wants. If he had unexceptional paper and knew how to pay legally and politely two or three per cent. per month, and no questions asked, he could have got half a million of discounts in two hours any time within the last month. This is an enormous, we might add a shameful, tax upon the business and the industry of the city. There can be no doubt that the accumulation of capital within the next ten years, will wipe out this enormous incubus upon our prosperity, and afford discounts to our business and manufacturing interests at reasonable living rates.

☞ We were to-day shown a one dollar bill of the Waupaca Co. (Wis.) Bank, very ingeniously altered to a five, by sundry erasures and reprints, such as would deceive most persons handling money.

All the issues of this bank have the denomination plainly printed in letters around the upper dies, and have fine red lettering in the ground work of the bill.—*Madison Journal*.

BOGUS EAGLES.—The New York *Tribune*, in the following paragraph, attributes the bogus gold coin which has lately made its appearance, to the adroit villiany of John Chinaman:

We described, a few days since, a very dangerous fraud—a gold eagle which had been split, a portion of gold abstracted, and the vacancy filled with a white base metal. It is now stated that the white metal is known to the Chinese, and the workmanship on the genuine to render them of less value, is done by them, and if the United States officers will trace back, or examine future coins, they will find them emanating from the Chinese quarters of San Francisco, Cal., where many counterfeit gold coins are in circulation, all of which are well executed, and taken in the California Branch Mint. This metal, like the gong metal, is still a secret with the Chinese.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The following is a statement of the condition of the Banks of the City of New York:

	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	Difference.
Loans	$124,396,051	$124,396,290	Inc. ...$192,278
Specie	20,591,159	20,778,366	Inc. ...182,707
Circulation	8,050,001	7,928,596	Dec. ...121,405
Deposits	78,329,340	78,476,977	Inc. ...145,137

ILLINOIS BANKS.—We present to our readers to-day the quarterly statement of the "Agricultural Bank, of Marion, Ill.," as made to the Auditor of State, for the quarter ending on the first Monday of January, 1860, and asks a simple perusal of the same, as it conclusively shows what we have continually asserted, that we have *Banks of Issue* which depend on their circulation as their only means of support; and which, instead of *helping* the needy merchant in time of adversity, *rob* the same, by compelling him, through their irredeemable currency, to stand a shave of two per cent. for every dollar of goods which he buys, and for which he pays during the year.

The amount of local business which this Bank does is truly and really amazing, and we heartily congratulate Saline county on its wealthy money institutions, as neighboring Raleigh has also its share of them. Look, you skeptics, and wonder at the bulk of notes the Bank has on hand!

Amounting to	NOTHING
All in packages, we suppose!	
Loans and Discounts	None
Specie on hand	$ 580
Due from other Banks	$5,364
Deposited with other Banks and Bankers for the purpose of drawing Bills of Exchange	NOTHING
Capital stock paid in and invested according to law	105,600
Total amount of stock deposited with the State Auditor	105,600

If, on one hand, the Bank is not overburned with deposits, notes of other Banks, specie or ANYTHING ELSE, they are not on the other hand bowed down with weighty expenses, for they seem to be, NOTHING!—*Evan's Money Reporter*.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, EVENING, March 1, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Flour brls.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rly bus.	Grass Seed lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	201	3426	256	1196	63	1019	4880
C. & R. I. R. R.	50	320	4200	...	...	700	...
Ill. Central R. R.	5	...	26	200	...	56	...
B. & Quincy R. R.	101	516	2110	...	85	532	11320
Northwest'n R. R.	271	2786	...	1509	...	390	1856
C. A. & St. L. R R.	...	...	1710	...	...	...	...
Total	627	7078	10656	2905	148	2697	17056

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High wines brls.	Cut Meats lbs.	Lard lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	101	....	42	5080	95	....	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	24	....	18	2945	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	2	....	20	320	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	14	180	108	4043	30	....	25000
C. & N. W. R. R.	8	....	6	1180	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R R.	6	....	48	2840	....	....	....
Total	185	180	221	21630	125	....	25000

The Flour market to-day was more active, there being a much better inquiry for brands of Spring extra, principally for the New Orleans trade, and about 900 brls were sold at a range of $4.85@5. There continues to be an active demand for Wheat by millers and shippers, and with the present receipts, there is no accumulation of stock. To-day the market advanced 1c, and closed firm, with a still higher tendency—sales of new receipts, No. 2 Spring being made at $1.02 in store, and $1.03@1.06 for lots by sample on track. Corn opened firm and advanced ½c, but towards the afternoon the advance was lost and it closed weak. About 22,000 bushels changed hands, at 44@44½c for No. 1 in store, and 41½c for No. 2. Oats were in good demand for immediate shipment South, and prices ruled ½@1c higher—the sales being made principally on track at 35½@36c. Rye is in good demand at 80c, but the limited supply encourages holders, and they ask an advance of 1@2c. The transactions were trifling at 80c. Barley continues in good request, and the market is firm at yesterday's advance, with sales on track. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Highwines steady at 20c.

The provision market is rather dull, and several lots of Mess Pork are offered freely at $17. Nothing doing in Bulk Meats. Lard, however, continues firm and in good demand at 10¼c. Tallow firm at 10@10½c. Hides steady and active.

THE NEW ROOMS OF THE BOARD OF TRADE.—To-day 'Change was held in the new rooms, and much of the time of the Board was occupied in preliminary arrangements, such as renting tables, etc.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Favorable advices from New Orleans produced an advance in Corn, with sales of mixed at 53@55c, and yellow and white 57@60c. There was considerable movement in Mess Pork and Bulk Meat. The receipts of Whisky amounted to 2,239 brls; the market was weak at 19½c, and the larger share of the receipts was held over. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was firm, with small receipts. Freights unchanged—flour 50c, pork 75c, whisky and oil 80c, hay 50c, corn 30c, weight freight 25@30c.

Private dispatches, dated New Orleans, Feb. 27, quote corn firm at 70@75c for mixed, and 75@80c for prime white. Rice had advanced ½c ₩ lb, and was firm.

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE AT MILWAUKEE.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* contains the following:

The following statement exhibits the stock of flour and grain now in store in this city, as compared with the amount of the same articles in store at the corresponding dates of the two previous years:

FLOUR AND GRAIN IN STORE.

	1860. March 1.	1859. March 1.	1858. March 1.
Flour, bris.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total grain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total including flour, bu.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MILWAUKEE—Feb. 28.—The wheat market experienced a slight reaction to-day, and very few buyers could be found willing to pay more than 99c for No. 1 Spring on the track, but sellers preferred to hold at $1, and consequently the transactions in this quality were trifling. The demand for milling wheat was quite good, but receipts being larger prices were not maintained up to yesterday's mark. Extra did not go outside of $1.04, with a range of 4c. Club sold at $1.03 to $1.05½; and a small lot something better than No. 1 sold at $1.02. There was some inquiry for flour to-day, and about 700 barrels changed hands at $4.50@5 for the range of inferior to prime Spring Extra. Ordinary to good country brands are held at $4.62@4.75. Of the sale 300 barrels were for shipment to New Orleans. Coarse grains remain quiet. Oats nominal. Corn pretty firm at 50c for shelled. Barley steady, with sales at 55@57c for common to good. Rye firm and a shade higher, ordinary qualities bringing 75c.

PITTSBURGH—Feb. 29.—Flour—Sales of 1,040 barrels, principally from store. 100 brls from store, extra at $5.70; extra family $5.95; fancy $6.00; 150 brls do do extra at $5.70; extra family $5.90; 40 brls do do extra at $5.62; 250 do sup at $5.35; extra $5.70; extra family $5.90, fancy $6.25; 100 do do extra at $5.70; extra family $5.90; 110 do do super at $5.35; extra $5.70; extra family $5.90; 250 do do extra family at $5.95; 200 do from depot extra at $5.55. Grain—Sales of 405 sks Kentucky Wheat at $1.36. Oats, 440 bu, depot, at 45c; 800 do, store, at 47c; 270 sks, wharf, at 45c. Corn, 500 bu shelled, depot, at 60c; 800 bu at depot at 58c, and 200 do shelled from store at 65c. Hay, 20 loads at $15@19 per ton. Clover Seed, 30 bu at $4.75.

NEW ORLEANS HAY MARKET.—The N. O. *Price Current* of the 25th says:

We have noticed sales of some 3,000 bales Western during the week at a range of $25@33, most of the transactions being at $29@31 ₩ ton for good to prime lots, with some Eastern at $30 ₩ ton. At the close, however, Western was held at $35 ₩ ton.

TOLEDO, Feb. 29.—Receipts, 1,259 bu corn; 350 bu wheat. There has been more activity in our market yesterday and to-day, and a few sales have been effected. Flour—In a retail way prices remain about the same. Wheat—More inquiry, and sales at $1.20@1.30 for red and white. Corn—Freely offered at 50c for present delivery; sales 200 bu at 45c. Clover Seed—Held at $4@4.20; sales at $3.90 to-day. Timothy Seed—Nominal, $2.75@3.00.

FREIGHT ON FLOUR REDUCED IN NEW YORK.—The Rochester *Express* says the new freight tariff on flour, lately adopted by the railroad companies, took effect on Monday. "By it the price is reduced between Rochester and New York, from sixty cents per barrel to fifty cents; and to Schenectady, Troy and Albany, from fifty cents to thirty-five cents. Whether this policy will succeed to their wishes, that of hurrying the present stock of flour forward, before the opening of the canal remains to be seen. The millers have thus far preferred to wait the opening of navigation, as there has been no heavy eastern demand, and prices would not bear high freight."

PHILADELPHIA SEED MARKET.—Feb. 27.—In Cloverseed there is not much doing; the receipts are light, but the demand has fallen off, and a few small lots only have been disposed of at from $4.25 to $5 per bushel, as in quality, the latter for prime, which is scarce; 300 bags recleaned seed sold at a price kept private, and 100 bags Orchard Grass Seed at $1 per bag. Timothy ranges at $3@3.25 per bushel. Domestic Flaxseed is wanted, and if here would bring $1.60 per bushel.

CINCINNATI SEED MARKET—Feb. 28.—The demand for Clover is quite limited, and the market very dull and prices lower. Good to prime is selling slowly at $4.50@4.60. The receipts continue large and the supply ample. Timothy is selling at $3@3.15, with a limited demand.

ST. LOUIS SEED MARKET.—Feb. 27—41 sks clover at $5.00, including 31 sks; 20 at 4.60; 41 sks Timothy on p. t.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—The Buffalo *Express* thus reviews the market for the week:

There has been more doing in Flour during the past week than at any period since the close, both for the interior and through shipment. The market opened weak, but stiffened towards the close. Sales between 4,000 and 5,000 brls; at $4.75@4.80 for extra State and Canadian from Spring Wheat; $5,00 for extra Wisconsin; $5.37½@5.50 for extra Michigan, Ohio and Indiana; $5.75@6.25 for double extra Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. Included in sales were 1,500 brls extra Canadian from Spring Wheat at $4.80, and 500 brls extra do from Winter Wheat at $5.50. Wheat has been in pretty fair demand and market firmer at the close. Sales of 20,000 bush at 102@103c for Canadian Club; and 134@135c for white Michigan and Indiana. Corn quiet and steady at 61@62c. Barley in fair demand and selling at 70c. Rye scarce and firm at 80@85c. Oats dull at 35c. Peas [lower and dull at 59c. Seeds in moderate demand. Clover dull at $4.62½@4.75; and Timothy firm at $3 00@3.25. Whisky quiet and nominal at 22c. There is only a moderate business doing in Provisions. Mess pork firm at $17.00; prime at $12.50. Mess beef at $8.00; prime do at $6.00. Smoked hams at 10c; do shoulders at 7½c. Lard 10¢c. Tallow 10¢c. Dressed Hogs in good demand. Sale Saturday 300, at $7.06¼ ₩ cwt.

BOSTON—Feb. 27.—Corn Exchange—The receipts since Saturday have been 1322 brls flour, 436 bu corn, 700 bu oats, and 350 bu Rye. The demand for flour is moderate, but market firm. Sales have been at $5 25@5.37½ for common brands Western; $5.50@5.75 for fancy brands; $5.87½@6.25 for extras; and $6.50@8 per brl for superior. Southern flour is firm at $5.75@$6 for fancy; $6.25@6.75 for extras; and $7@8 per brl for superior. Corn is quiet; we quote Southern yellow at 85@90c per bu, as to quality, and white at 84@85c per bu. Oats are selling at 46@47c per bu for Northern and Canada. Rye at 92c per bu. Shorts at $25, and fine feed at $26@28 per ton.

ALBANY—Feb. 28.—Flour and Meal—There is a better feeling in flour, and on extra brands of State an advance of 25c per brl has been realized. Other descriptions are firm. Corn meal steady. Grain—There is a moderate inquiry for wheat, with sales of 1000 bu red State on p. t., but supposed to be at an advance on former quotations. Corn steady. Sales 900 bu round yellow at 77c here. Other grains quiet. The receipts of dressed hogs are light and the market is steady.

COMMERCE OF CLEVELAND FOR 1859.—The annual statement of the exports and imports of Cleveland are abstracted in the following recapitulation:

Imports coastwise	$29,266,009
Do. Foreign, Am. vessels	175,118
Do. " Br. vessels	83,160
Total imports	$29,574,537
Exports coastwise	26,156,861
Do. Foreign, Am. vessels	99,176
Do. " Br. vessels	90,839
Total exports	$26,343,876
Total Lake Trade of Cleveland for 1859	55,924,334

Hogs Packed in Illinois in 1859–60.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* publishes a full and complete comparative statement of the packing in the West, during the season just closed. Below we give the packing in this State. It will be seen that Chicago is put down as having packed 172,000 in 1858–9. This should be 185,000, as we cut 13,000 after the *Price Current's* statement went to press. The number put down for the season of 1859–60—viz: 166,000—will be nearly correct:

ILLINOIS.

	1858-9.	1859-60.
Albion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Astoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlanta	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beardstown and Chandlersville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bath and vicinity	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carmi and vicinity	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	172,000	166,000
Cuba	[illegible]	[illegible]
De Soto and Carbondale	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exeter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prairieville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frederick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fairview	[illegible]	[illegible]
Florey	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Griggsville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grayville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Havana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hutsonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hennepin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keithsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lawrenceville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lacon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lewiston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshall	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mattoon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Carmel and vicinity	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metropolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mound City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milton	[illegible]	[illegible]
Macomb	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mt. Sterling and vicinity	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Naples	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oquawka	[illegible]	[illegible]
Olney and vicinity	[illegible]	[illegible]
Perry	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Palestine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pekin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prophetstown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rushville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockport	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shawneetown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Spring Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Vermont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winchester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xenia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Our correspondent informs us that after our report was published last season, 7,000 head were packed at this place, making the whole number packed last season, 52,000.

Hogs Packed in the West in 1859–60.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current, Feb 29.]

RECAPITULATION.

	1858-9.	1859-60.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease		[illegible]

This decrease is equal to 4½ per cent.

We obtained the weights from all the leading places, and having made our calculations for each State, we find the average weights of hogs, and the yield of lard, per hog, to be as follows:

	Average weight per Hog. 1858-9.	Average weight per Hog. 1859-60.	Yield of Lard per Hog. 1858-9.	Yield of Lard per Hog. 1859-60.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The aggregate weights of which we have the returns, for *equal* numbers of hogs each year, compare as follows:

1858-59	lbs [illegible]
1859-60	[illegible]
Decrease	[illegible]

This is about equal to 11-16 of 1 ₩ cent. The total yield of lard in each State is as follows:

	lbs.—1858-9.	lbs.—1859-60.
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total lbs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Decrease		[illegible]

This decrease is equal to slightly over 1½ per cent.

Now then, having given the details, we find the following result:

Decrease in No., 4½ ₩ ct., equal to ....[illegible] hogs.
Decrease in weight, 11-16 of 1 ₩ ct., equal to........[illegible]
Total decrease........[illegible]

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 1.

FLOUR—Receipts, 627 brls. Market more active. Sales were:—300 brls. "Jackman & Alden's" spring extra (flat hoop) at $4.92½ del.; 100 brls "Fox River" (round hoop) at $5.00 del.; 100 brls. "Wisconsin" do at $4.87 del.; 48 brls. "Smith Mills" do at $4.90 del.; 400 brls. good Spring extra at $4.85 del.; 127 brls. "Island City" do at $4.90 del.; 60 brls "Turtle" do (round hoop) at $4.90 del.; 200 brls. "Southern Illinois" White Winter at $6.00 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 7,078 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales were:—700 bu. No. 2 Spring (old receipts) at $1.00 in store; 700 bu. do (new receipts) at $1.02 in store; 1500 bu. do on p.t.; 300 bu. No. 1 Spring, on track, at $1.06; 300 bu do at $1.05; 1300 bu. No. 2 at $1.03 on track; 700 bu. rejected at 98c del.

CORN—Receipts, 10,656 bu. Market opened firm and advanced ½c but closed weak. Sales were:—5,000 bu. No. 1 at 44c in store; 2,000 bu. do. at 44½c in store; 15,000 bu. do. at 44½c in store; 5,000 bu. do., for delivery this week, seller's option, at 44½c in store; 5,000 bu. do. for delivery first 15 days of this month, buyer's option, at 45c in store; 3,000 bu. No. 2 at 41½c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 2,905 bu. Good shipping demand and advanced ½@1c. Sales were:—2,000 bu. No. 1 at 36½c delivered at Central cars; 800 bu. do. at 35c on track; 1000 bu do. at 35½c on track; 500 bu. do. at 35½c on track; 500 bu. do. at 36c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 148 bu. Scarce and firm. 20 bags No. 1 sold at 80c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 2,697 bu. In good demand and firm. Sales were:—400 bu No. 1 at 70c on track; 90 bags fair at 67c on track; 76 bu No. 2 at 67c on track; 40 bags do. at 60c on track; 100 bags inferior at 50c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 17,056 lbs. Timothy Seed inactive. Sales were:—45 bags good to prime at $2.75; 20 bags inferior at $2.50. Clover Seed dull, with sales of retail lots at $4.50. Hungarian Grass in limited demand at 75@80c.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 125 brls. Steady. 85 brls at 20c.

ALCOHOL—41c ₩ gallon.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts, 185. Quiet. Sales were:—16 Hogs, at $6.25@6.50, dividing on 200 lbs; 200 Hogs, av. 175 lbs., at $6 35; 7 Hogs av. 140 lbs, at $6.30.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull at $17.00. Nothing doing in Bulk Meats.

LARD—Firm. 91 bbls prime leaf at 10¾c.

TALLOW—Steady at 10@10½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 21,630 lbs. Green 7@7½c; Green Salted, 7½@7¾; Dry Flint, 13@14c.

POTATOES—300 bu Neshannocks at 40c.

EGGS—Dull and 1@2c lower. Sales were: 54 brls fresh at 10c.

BUTTER—45 firkins good at 10c; 25 do at 10¼; Dairy, 12@15c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens in good demand at $2.25@2.50 per doz; Turkeys, 8@9½c per lb.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts 12 cars Cattle and 2 do Hogs. The market for Cattle was very dull, at a decline of about ¼c. Hogs were without change with but little doing.

The sales to-day were:

26	Cattle, averaging	1435 lbs at	$4 00
16	"	1377	3 50
18	"	984	2 50
9	"	1099	3 00
10	"	1067	2 75
10	"	1127	2 65
32	Hogs,	186	5 50
25	"	200	5 25
50	"	221	5 50
35	"	231	5 40
50	"	276	5 40
43	"	161	5 00

MONTHLY MERCANTILE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, March 1, 1860.

DRY GOODS.

There is every preparation going forward among our jobbers in this line to secure the unbroken patronage of the best merchants during the Spring campaign, which will open in a few weeks. We observe that some of them have a full assortment now open for inspection, and by the 10th inst., all the heavy dealers will be prepared to meet their customers with every inducement that can be offered in any market, in the way of stocks and prices, qualities and styles. Some of the stocks will be unusually large and varied.

The most encouraging feature in this department of mercantile trade as well as others, is, that dealers in the country are becoming more and more cognizant of the advantages of *buying often*, thus guaranteeing to their customers all through the year new and fresh goods, and preventing the accumulation of old stock—which makes the market highly preferable to those of the East, where frequent purchases are impracticable. We may confidently expect that the approaching business season will speak for Chicago in practical arguments, which will tell more than ever in favor of this market in the minds of the sound business men of the West.

Trade during the past month has been very light, though not more so than is usual in February.

The New York Dry Goods market is thus reviewed by the United States *Economist* of the 27th:

The chief features of the trade are the quietness of the domestic package houses, and the activity of the jobbers. With the exception of those whose trade is confined to staple cotton goods, the domestic commission houses are generally complaining of dullness. Their trade with outside buyers is up to the average, (making an exception, however, in the case of the Western,) and the testimony is general that Southern distributors have never bought from them so freely; but as yet the New York jobbers have to a very large extent to make their purchases. Some uneasiness is felt on this account, which has already had its effect on the value of some styles of goods; and should this state of affairs continue much longer, there is no doubt that the yielding in prices will become general, although there are, at present, circumstances which will tend to make holders more than usually firm in their rates, as, for instance, on prints, the high cost of cloth, and on all kinds of woolens, the high cost of wool.

Business amongst the jobbers wears a generally satisfactory aspect. Those doing a Southern trade are realizing an amount of business not only beyond their expectations, which had been somewhat limited by adverse reports from the South, but even above the precedent of all previous years, it being found that the anticipation of a partial cessation of this branch of trade in favor of distributing markets in the South had been appreciably realized. No decline in the receipts has of late been complained of. The anticipations of a large trade with the West have been entertained, and therefore no surprise is felt at the purchases of buyers from that section being very limited.

Fewer Western firms are represented here than usual, for those who do not stand A 1, in credit find it almost impossible to make time purchases. The strong conservative feeling, with regard to credits, pervading the market is one of the most satisfactory features of the present condition of trade.

We trust that it will soon appear for the interest of every Western dealer to pay cash for their goods, or at least refuse to accept a credit of over four months. Long credits are alike ruinous to the retail and the wholesale merchant.

The following are the quotations of a few of the leading articles of Dry Goods in this market:

Brown Sheetings	6¾ to 8½c
Brown Shirtings	6½ to 10c
Denims	9 to 14c
Prints	6½ to 12c
Bleached Sheetings	8 to 14c
Brown Drills	7 to 9c

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Trade during the past month has been unusually quiet, as it usually is at this season of the year. Nearly all our wholesale merchants are in the East collecting their Spring stocks. The strike among the boot and shoemakers in Massachusetts will not, it is thought, affect the general trade, as the stocks in the hands of Eastern dealers and manufacturers are large.

The business between Chicago and interior dealers this Spring is expected to be much larger than usual, and our wholesale houses are bringing on large and varied stocks. Payments from the interior are fair.

The Boston Boot and Shoe Market is thus reviewed by the *Shipping List* of the 29th:

There is no particular change to notice in the Boot and Shoe market since our last. The demand continues good from the Southern and Western trade, and the transactions of the week have been to a considerable extent. The effect of the strikes at Lynn, Natick and other places does not appear to have any influence on prices as yet; but there is a more confident feeling that a general improvement must soon take place, and holders in consequence are less disposed to urge their stocks, although they still continue to supply their customers at late current prices. As intimated in a previous report, prices have reached so low a point as they are likely to touch for at least a year, and purchases so far have been on very favorable terms for the buyers. Before the strike on the 22d, business among the manufacturers was up to light, and it is estimated that the strike will further reduce the production at 60,000 pairs per day. This state of things must result favorably for holders of goods, and tend to bring up prices before the close of the Spring trade to paying rates.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of the 28th says:

The Boot and Shoe market is somewhat more active and prices firmer, though no decided advance can be quoted. The strike has undoubtedly induced buyers to operate with more confidence, thinking that the supply may be diminished in consequence. Leather and hides are firm in price, though sales are small. The European demand for the latter still continues and we cannot look for any decline so long as the export demand is as active as at present. Advices from England quote both leather and hides as very firm, with an upward tendency; and as prices are now much higher there than here, we certainly cannot look for any decline in this country; and with a moderate trade this Spring we may expect to keep prices at about present rates.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, March 1.

FLOUR—No change. Demand moderate, and for the better grades. Sales 400 brls at $5 10@5.35 Super State; $5.50@5.60 extra do; $5.10@5.35 Super Western; $5.35@5 50 common to medium extra Western; $5.85@6 for shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio, closing quiet. Canadian Flour scarce and firm. Sales 150 brls $5.65@7 for common to choice extra.

GRAIN—Wheat without change and in good demand.—Sales 10 000 bu White Canada in store $1.50; 5400 bu fair Milwaukee Club at $1.22 in store. Barley firmly held. Little doing. The range is 75@87. Corn market nominal. Trifling sales 74@80 for new white and yellow. Oats quiet, 44½@45 for Western and Canadian, 45@46 for State.

WHISKY—More doing and rather easier. Sales 1000 brls 23@23½.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping; sales 1,500 brls at $17.40 for old mess, $18.37 for new, $12.50 for old prime, $14 25 for new do. Included in sales are 500 brls new mess for April at $18.50. Beef firm and quiet; sales 150 brls at $4 25@4.50 for country prime, and $5.25@5.50 for do mess, $9@10.50 for repacked mess, $11.25@12.50 for extra. Beef hams quiet at 13 for western. Mess beef dull at 16@19. Cut meats dull and drooping; sales 125 packages at 7½@7⅞ for shoulders and 9@9½ for hams. Dressed hogs dull at 7½ for western. Bacon quiet and firm; sales 50 boxes city cut short ribbed middles at 10¼. Lard dull and heavy; sales 400 brls at 11@11¼. Butter—limited business doing at 12@14 for Ohio, and 14@20 for state. Cheese in good request at 10@12.

STOCKS—[illegible] Board moderately active and higher. New Jersey Central 102, Cal. & R. I. 62¾, [illegible] N. Y. C. 73¾, Pac Mail 93½, Del. & Hudson 94, Ill. C. bonds 88½, California 7's 87.

Foreign Markets.

PER EDINBURGH.] LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15.

BREADSTUFFS—Richardson, Spence & Co., report flour firm but quiet at 20s@28s 6d. Wheat firm and partially 1d higher. Red in bond 8s 9d, white 10s 6d@11s. Corn advanced 1d@1s.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, holders offering freely but showing no desire to press sales. Pork steady; old neglected. Bacon steady but quiet. Lard steady at 57s@58s 6d. Tallow slow of sale but prices unaltered.

PRODUCE—R. S. & Co., report rosin steady. Ashes slightly higher at 31s 6d@32s. Pearls 34s@35s 6d. Sugar firm. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Spirits turpentine firm at 31s 6d@37s.

WHEAT—Closed with an advancing tendency for the firmer qualities which were 1s higher.

LINSEED OIL—27s 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—Unchanged.

MONEY—Slightly easier.

Money and Exchange

$50.000 TO LOAN ON First-Class Security.

At ten per cent., for five years.

☞ Short Paper Discounted. ☜

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MONEY TO LOAN.—Advances made on Grain Receipts and other securities for short dates, at low rates of interest.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,

fe25x1w 13 South Lasalle-st, over the Custom House.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR ONE, TWO, OR FIVE YEARS, ON CITY PROPERTY, AT LOW RATES. Business Paper wanted.

ja13 ly-60ly J. L. LEE, 46 Clark street.

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. M. ADSIT'S BANKING AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, [illegible] CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

Eastern Exchange, Gold and Silver for sale. The highest market rates paid for Exchange, Gold and Silver. Premiums paid for Eastern, Ohio and Indiana Bank Notes.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York.

Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes paid in New York on the day of maturity, or any day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and also in cities in the vicinity of New York, we telegraph if desired.

ap18 ly-s38 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

REMOVAL.—Hannah, Lay & Co. have removed to their Lumber Yard on the corner of LUMBER AND MAXWELL STREETS, near Twelfth street bridge. We have for sale a desirable stock of lumber, etc. Also [illegible] of dry lumber [illegible].

[illegible] HANNAH, LAY & CO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

SENATE.—The Senate met at noon, but the attendance was slim.

Mr. Johnson moved to take up the bill to extend the benefits of the land act to Oregon and Minnesota.

The motion was carried and the bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Davis offered modified resolutions in place of those offered by him, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hamilton moved to take up the bill to amend the act regulating the collection of duties, &c. It alters the time when the Collector of the Port takes possession from five days one. The motion was carried and the bill passed.

On motion of Mr. Gwin the Military Academy bill was taken up.

Mr. Wigfall offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 in support of the volunteers to protect the frontiers of Texas, in pursuance of the act of 1858.

Mr. Douglas considered it out of order.

Mr. Wigfall said it was in order under the rules, as it carried out the provisions of the existing law.

Mr. Doolittle said he wished the matter referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, so they could report on it.

Mr. Mason said that unless the Government act speedily, Texas would act for herself and bring on a state of war between this country and Mexico. He urged the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Hall wanted to reduce not increase the army. There were now plenty of troops to protect the frontier.

The subject was further discussed by Messrs. Fessenden, Davis, Wigfall and others; the latter gentleman urging some very strong seasons for taking immediate measures for the protection of the Texan frontiers. If Congress refused, he said this would be the inevitable result.

Mr. Mason said the tenor of advices received from Texas, were that the people would seize the northern provinces of Mexico unless Congress acted, and then we should either make war on Texas to release Mexico or Mexico to protect Texas. The motion to refer was lost.

Mr. Wilson advocated the amendment and Mr. Hale opposed it. Both condemned the Administration for having neglected the State of Texas.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Saulsbury, it was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Senate refused to adjourn until Monday.

Mr. Gwin moved to reconsider the vote by which the Military Appropriation bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. He said it was unusual to refer appropriation bills to any other committee than that of Finance.

Pending the motion of Mr. Davis, the bill authorizing the sale of arms to the States, and requiring the Superintendents of Armories to be appointed from the Ordnance corps was taken up.

Mr. Hale opposed the taking of the appointment of Superintendents from civilians, and read extracts from a report, made in the House some years ago, in support of his position.

Mr. Davis replied, controverting the fact stated in the report referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. Simmons moved to strike out the section entirely, saying arms could be better made in private establishments.

A long debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. Mason said Virginia had found it necessary, owing to relations the States now bore to each other, to appropriate $5,000 for the purchase of arms, and will continue it from year to year until she was prepared for any emergency. She had sent to Europe for estimates, and she would be very cautious how she bought arms made in the northern section of the confederacy. He denied that arms made in private factories were equal to those made under the supervision of the officers of the army, whose word as men of honor, was better than any bond.

Mr. Pugh opposed the bill. It would bring the government in competition with private individuals. If officers of the army are so much superior to—

[Here the line failed.]

HOUSE.

Mr. Adrain rose to a question of privilege, desiring to reply to the censures cast upon the committee appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of the statue of Washington.

Messrs. Farnsworth, Lovejoy, Crawford and others objected.

Mr. Adrain thought it most unjust to the character of the committee of this House that some explanation was not permitted to be made when censure has been heaped upon the committee by Mr. Carter's resolution.

Mr. Carter designed to answer the reflections cast upon him in connection with the resolution.

Mr. Barksdale called him to order.

The Speaker said Mr. Carter's resolution was not in the possession of the House, objections having heretofore been made to its reception.

Mr. Phelps, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back with amendments the bill to establish an Assay Office at St. Louis.

On motion of Mr. Washburn, of Me., a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of abolishing a portion of the land offices, for reducing the expenses connected with that branch of business.

Mr. Washburne, of Ill., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the safety of passengers on boats propelled in whole or part by steam and other vessels.

A resolution was adopted authorizing eleven of the principal committees to employ one Clerk each at four dollars per day.

Mr. John Cochrane, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the better protection of female emigrants on the high seas. He caused to be read a memorial of the New York Emigrant Society, showing the abuses committed by Captains and others on such passengers. The bill had the sanction of the Senate and two Committees of the House. The bill was read. It makes the violation of a female, or connection with her under promise of marriage, threats or exercise of authority, or by solicitation, gifts, or otherwise, punishable with fine and imprisonment. Further proceedings in regard to the bill were terminated by the expiration of the morning hour.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The bill to carry into effect the treaties with the Indians of Washington and Oregon, ratified in March last, was taken up.

Mr. Cobb would not vote another dollar for ratifying these treaty stipulations, until he was satisfied the South were to have equal rights in the Territories. No action was taken on the bill.

The Committee rose, with the view of proceeding to the election of a Printer, it being the special order. Several members wished the subject postponed, not knowing it was the special order for to-day.

Messrs. Branch, Houston, and Kilgore engaged in a debate which was becoming personal, especially between Messrs. Houston and Kilgore, when they were called to order.

Mr. Clemens favored a postponement of the election, as the vote to-day can and will be prevented by dilatory motions.

Mr. Branch was willing to compromise with the understanding that a vote be taken at 10 o'clock to-morrow, after the call of the House.

Mr. Florence objected, saying that to-morrow would be the first private bill day.

It was finally agreed to postpone the matter until to-morrow.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the President's message.

Mr. Ashmore made a southern rights speech.

The House then adjourned.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the Edinburgh.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 1, 2.30 P. M.—The steamship Edinburgh has arrived from Liverpool, 15th, via Queenstown 16th. Her news is unimportant.

There was no change in the Italian question.

Mr. Gladstone's budget was actively opposed, and it was reported that the Conservatives had determined to oppose it. Parliamentary proceedings were interesting but not important.

Chinese affairs had been debated in the Commons. Lord John Russell said the utmost forbearance will be observed. He was sorry that the hopes of a satisfactory settlement were small.

Lord Palmerston promised a full explanation as early as possible.

The Savoy and Italian questions had been debated in the Lords. Strong sentiments were expressed against the annexation of Savoy.

Gen. Sir Wm. Napier is dead.

The conservative party had held a meeting at Lord Derby's residence. The meeting was private, but it was reported they resolved to oppose the budget.

The *Daily News* says the meeting was merely intended as a demonstration.

It was reported that Austria's objections to the English proposals on the Italian question had reached Paris.

The French Legislative session had been postponed to the first of March.

The Paris *Presse* had received a first and the *Gazette de France* a second warning.

It was reported that the government had bought the *Debats* for a free trade organ.

The Bourse was dull. Rentes 67f 65c.

The Spanish Cabinet refused to listen to peace proposals until Tangier is taken.

Military operations will be forthwith taken before that place.

Spain is about to issue notes for 200,000,000 reals.

Neapolitan affairs are threatening. It was reported that a conspiracy had been discovered in the army.

There were rumors of another Austrian loan.

VERY LATEST.—LONDON, Feb. 16th, A. M.—The *Daily News'* city article says consols, which opened firmly at yesterday's improvement, fell a quarter per cent., but the closing prices were only one-eighth below yesterday's prices. The best bills were discounted to-day at 4@5½ per cent.

The late stringency in the market is decreasing. There were no transactions in bullion at the Bank.

The *Times* is informed that Lord Elgin will undertake a second mission as Plenipotentiary to China, in the hope of being able, by the influence obtained on his former visit, to secure the ratification of the treaty of Tien Stein and an entire cessation of hostilities.

DRESDEN, Feb. 16th.—A letter from Vienna says France has requested the Pope to make proposals for settling the question of the Romagna.

INDIA AND CHINA.—MADRAS, Jan. 10.—The Governor has proceeded on a tour to the South, and will be absent about two months.

SHANGHAI, Dec. 21.—Business was uninterrupted.

BATAVIA, Jan. 23.—The expedition to Bono was completely successful, the Chief having submitted.

Heavy Robbery.

NEW YORK, March 1.—A package of diamonds, valued at $30,000, has been stolen from the Bonded Warehouse on Broad street. Suspicion falls on Michael Murphy, foreman of the building, who has absconded.

FEARFUL DISASTER AT CINCINNATI.

Thirteen Men Crushed to Death.

CINCINNATI, March 1.—This morning at eight o'clock, as the workmen were engaged in tearing down the Old St. Xavier Catholic Church, on Sycamore street, the walls fell, burying eighteen or twenty laborers in the ruins. Up to ten o'clock ten dead bodies have been taken out. Particulars will be given soon.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The church was being torn down for the purpose of giving place to a new one. It was the oldest Catholic Church in the city. The accident was caused by an attempt to overthrow a wall thirty feet high, one foot thick and thirty feet wide, by undermining. The rain yesterday affected the foundation, and as soon as it was loosened a little by the men this morning, it unexpectedly fell in. Fifteen men were at work at the time, one of whom succeeded in escaping. Thirteen were crushed to death, and the other was mortally wounded.

The names of the killed are: Martin Managhen, John Wanty, Timothy Sullivan, Timothy Shay, Patrick Gallagher, James Kierney, John Russell, Daniel Brady, Thomas Shiras, John Duffy, Richard Fitzgerald, and two others, names unknown.

Stephen Glocklin is fatally injured. All were laborers and leave families. The Coroner is now holding an inquest.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

READING, Pa., March 1.—The delegates to the Charleston Convention are Wm. Bigler, John L. Dawson, Wm. Montgomery and Joseph E. Baker.

Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and George McKim, of Berks, were chosen as electors at large.

Nominations were then made for a candidate for Governor. Wm. H. Witte's name was hailed with applause, and a salute was fired by the Keystone Club.

Among the other names put forward were John L. Dawson, Jacob Frey, Nimrod Strickland and H. B. Wright. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Wm. H. Witte	49
Jacob Frey	10
H. B. Wright	12
The balance scattering.	

SPECIAL DISPATCH.

READING, Pa., March 1.—Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, has been nominated for Governor by acclamation by the Democratic State Convention.

Republican State Convention of Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The Missouri Opposition Convention met at Jefferson yesterday. Most of the counties in the State were represented. The attendance was large and impressive. The utmost harmony and enthusiasm prevailed.

The Convention was permanently organized by the appointment of Hon. Abel Leonard President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

The President on taking the chair, announced the object of the Convention to be the nomination of Hon. Edward Bates for President of the United States.

Resolutions were adopted opposing the arrant heresies of the Democratic party as regards slavery agitation and the African slave trade; denouncing the treasonable avowal that the election to the Presidency by the regular constitutional mode, of the candidate of any party, is in itself sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union; declaring in favor of granting free homesteads to actual settlers; denouncing the doctrine of secession as promulgated by the ultra Southern leaders, and declaring Hon. Edward Bates the choice of the Convention for the Presidency.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted amidst tremendous applause.

On motion, a committee was appointed to report an electoral ticket to the Convention.

Ohio Republican Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., March 1.—The State Republican Convention met here to-day to elect four delegates at large from the State to the National Convention at Chicago organized with Gen. Jas. T. Worthington, President, and 21 Vice Presidents.

The following is the only resolution adopted:

Resolved, That while the Republicans will give the nominee of the Chicago Convention their united and earnest support, they indicate as their first choice, and recommend to said Convention, the name of Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio.

The vote was called by counties, and adopted by 381 to 70, showing over six sevenths of the State in favor of Chase. The delegates elected are David K. Cartter, Thos. Spooner, H C. Broadbeck and Hon. V. B. Horton.

The African Squadron.

BOSTON, Feb. 29.—An arrival at Salem brings advices from the African squadron to December 14th. Capt. Wm. M. Armstrong, of the San Jacinto, had been suspended for disobedience of orders, and sent home. Lieut. Edward Donelson and Carpenter Dibble, of the same ship, had been sent home on account of ill-health. Lieut. A. W. Hughes was in command of the San Jacinto. It was expected that First Lieut. McDonough, of the Constellation, would be assigned to the command of the Sumpter. Lieut. Rich has been transferred from the Portsmouth to the supply ship. Lieut. Brown had been transferred from the supply ship to the Portsmouth.

The U. S. steamer Mystic was getting under weigh at St. Paul De Loando, and would proceed forthwith to St. Helena with a requisition from Commodore Inman upon Sir Drummond Hoy, Governor, for the captain, officers and crew of the bark Orion, taken by the British ship Pluto, with eight hundred and eighty-eight slaves on board. The Mystic was under the command of Lieut. Leroy.

Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The warehouse, No. 90 Front street, was burned this morning. It was occupied by Ross, Wood & Son, Augustus Nottebohn, D. Buldermeister, Gilbert & Noyes, and M. Kenzie, Beathe & Co. Loss $10,000.

The warehouse, corner Vesey and Greenwich streets, was also burned at the same time. It was occupied by T. H. Fink, C. Campbell, Henry Tangeman, and Stark & Hood. Loss $60,000.

Arrest of S. M. Booth on the Glover Case.

MILWAUKEE, March 1.—Sherman M. Booth was to-day re-arrested by the U. S. Marshal on the Glover rescue case. Should a writ of *habeas corpus* issue by the Supreme Court of the State, as before, the writ will be resisted by the United States authorities and the question tested as to the power of the State courts over the United States Court.

Candidate for Chief Justice of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., March 1.—The Republican State Convention last evening, by the decisive vote of 137 to 84, resolved to nominate a candidate for Chief Justice. The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate. On the third ballot, Hon. A. Scott Sloan was unanimously nominated, having received 158 out of 224 votes.

Steamboat Sunk.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The steamer Challenge, from St. Louis for the Illinois River, sunk just above St. Louis, on Tuesday. Her freight was all safely removed to a barge. The boat was valued at $8,000. Insured for $5,000 in Pittsburgh.

Fire in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—Yesterday morning a fire broke out in the mill of Dabris & Ellis, on Cherry street, which, together with the Pike's Peak Saloon adjoining, was entirely destroyed. The boiler manufactory of Edward Boyle was also considerably damaged. Loss $6,000. Partially insured.

Fatality.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 29.—Miss Jennie L. Duggan who was injured by the breaking of a fluid lamp at Delphi, Ind., on Monday, died at 8 o'clock this morning.

The St. Louis Fire—Loss of Life.

ST. LOUIS, March 1.—The loss by the fire early this morning was 15 to $20,000. Mr. Ross, of Helena, Arkansas, was burned to death.

Nothing Yet.

HALIFAX, Feb. 29.—We have nothing whatever from the wreck of the Hungarian.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills, And Dealers in DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Milleand Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

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The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Cocks, Valves, Grate Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, and the accompanying information can be obtained regarding them. Competent men with tools will be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also make WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.

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Congress Wednesday's Proceedings.—Mr. Seward's Speech.

The telegraph having given out, we failed to get but a small portion of the Congressional proceedings of Wednesday, including a synopsis of Mr. Seward's speech. We supply the deficiency from the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday morning:

SENATE.—The galleries were densely crowded and the heat was excessive.

Mr. Seward presented a memorial of the Legislature of Kansas, praying for admission into the Union.

Mr. Seward then spoke:

He opened by speaking of the evils of slavery. Labor, either of fellow men or of slaves, was the cardinal necessity of society. Some States have one kind and some the other. The slave State strikes down and affects to extinguish the personality of the laborer, not only as a member of the political body, but also as a parent, husband, child, neighbor, or friend. He thus becomes in a political view merely property without moral capacity, and without domestic, moral or social relations, duties, rights, and remedies—a chattel, an object of bargain, sale, gift, inheritance or theft. His earnings are compensated and his wrongs abused, not to himself but to his owner. The State protects not the slave as a man, but as the capital of another man, which he represents. In contrast, Mr. Seward reviewed the condition of the free laborer and the free States. He said the State which rejects slavery encourages the labor by maintaining and developing his national personality in all rights and faculties of manhood, and with the privilege of citizenship. He thought he might not inaccurately call slave States, capital States, and free States, labor States.

In the opinion of Mr. Seward, the fathers of the Republic adjusted the slavery question, so that it might have given us much less than our present disquiet, had not circumstances afterward occurred which they had not clearly foreseen.

He condemned the practice of slavery and hoped for its discontinuance.

They expressed this as a fundamental principle in the Declaration of Independence, that men are created equal, etc. He thought the Constitution recognized every human being, not as capital, but as a person.

After giving a brief history of the settlement of Louisiana Territory, the speaker referred to the question of Congress legislating for Territories. The question of 1820 was identically the question of 1860.

He alluded to the conflict going on between Freedom and Slavery; the Democratic party was generally found supporting the policy of capital. He quoted instances. Mr. Van Buren launched a prospective veto against the anticipated measure of removing slavery from the District of Columbia. A Democratic Congress brought Texas into the Union, stipulating practicabilities for its future organization into four Slave States.

Mr. Seward referred briefly to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and its effects upon the Territory of Kansas.

Immediately after that event the Whig party went down, never to rise again, and the Republican party was organized. He spoke of the efforts of Democrats to make Kansas a slave State, and to force it into the Union as such, and denounced that party's efforts to mask itself behind the battery of the Supreme Court.

The same party was itself responsible for the act to subvert the free Republic of Nicaragua, and open it to slavery and the African slave trade.

Mr. Seward said the Republican party embodies the popular protest and reaction against a policy which has been fastened upon a nation by surprise, and which its reason and conscience—concurring with the reason and conscience of mankind, condemn.

He spoke of the coming Presidential campaign, and the Republicans holding to the principles of preventing the Territories by constitutional means from becoming homes for slavery and polygamy.

He said the policy of the Republican party was to stand by the freedom of speech and of the press, the speedy improvement of the public domain by homestead laws, and it will encourage mining, manufactures and international commerce. He was not an assailant of States—all the States were parts of his own country.

He said it was well and wisely arranged that the States were sovereign on the subject of slavery within their own borders. He said John Brown and his associates acted on earnest, though fatally erroneous convictions. He pronounced the act an act of sedition and treason, and criminal in just the extent that it affected the public peace, and was destructive of human life. He did not think anything serious would grow out of the repeated threats to dissolve the Union.

Mr. Douglas said the Senator from New York charged that the Kansas-Nebraska Act, repealing the Missouri Compromise, was the cause of the present agitation on Slavery. That act never would have been repealed but for the refusal of the Free Soil element to abide by it. The South agreed to extend that line to the Pacific, but the Free Soilers defeated the proposition, and that opened the controversy of 1850. In 1854 the Kansas Nebraska Act was passed to carry out the principles of those measures.

He was not willing to sit still and hear himself charged with the responsibility for the agitation which belonged to the Senator and his associates. The present agitation resulted from the resistance of that party to the measures approved by the people in two Presidential elections; but the Senator from New York went further, and his doctrine was that the Declaration of Independence asserted equality of the negro race, and therefore all laws in violation of that idea were not to be observed. For himself he thought the Declaration of Independence only referred to the white race. If the Senator had correctly interpreted that instrument, the signers should have immediately emancipated their slaves, but they did not do so. He thought this government was made for white men and the benefit of white men.

Mr. Doolittle asked, why not give the Territories to white men, then?

Mr. Douglas replied that he would throw them open to white men, and negroes, too; but he wanted white men to organize them. If they wanted slavery, let them have it. It was their business and not his.

HOUSE.—Mr. Ruffin had enquired whether his name was recorded, and the Clerk said it was. Of these facts Mr. Ruffin was perfectly confident.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, further consideration of the subject was postponed until tomorrow at 2 o'clock.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

All the members with the exception of about a dozen went to the Senate.

Mr. Regan made a speech, maintaining that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature can abolish or have power over slaves in Territories which are the common property of all the people.

Mr. Curtis asked, but failed to receive consent, to introduce resolutions calling on the President, if not incompatible with the public service, to transmit to the House copies of any correspondence which the Department had with Gov. Houston and others, concerning the difficulties on the Southern frontiers; and also that he inform the House what measures, if any, have been taken to protect our citizens and preserve the peace of the country; that he also inform the House whether orders have been issued ordering our troops to enter any of the States of Mexico, and if so, that copies of such orders be transmitted to the House, and all other important information relating to the matter in possession of the Department.

Mr. Grow discussed the propriety of ceasing forever the sale of the public lands, and dedicating them to free homes for freedom.

Mr. Junkin advocated protection to all industry, and condemned the free trade policy of the Democrats.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

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FARM FOR SALE.—The "Mound Farm," three miles West of Jacksonville, Illinois, one of the finest and most productive in the State, is offered at private sale. It contains 197 acres of high, dry, rolling land, besides a wood lot of 35 acres, and is in the midst of a landscape of surpassing beauty. There is an orchard of choice bearing apple, peach and pear trees; one acre of Hovey seedling strawberries, and Lawton blackberries; a commodious dwelling-house and tenant-house; also, a large and convenient barn (one of the best in the country). The city of Jacksonville, with a population of 10,000, is in full view, and furnishes a ready market at best prices for all that can be produced, with ready access by railroad to all important points. The city contains three colleges, a female academy, and the State Institutions for the blind, deaf and dumb, and insane. The farm will be sold in one lot or may be subdivided into four parcels.

Terms reasonable. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises. AUSTIN BOOKWELL.

Jacksonville, Ill., February 6th, 1860. fe7x3m

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Terms of payment $1,500 in 1864, at 10 per cent.; balance in good property, or short paper well secured. Nothing required down.

The lot has an east front and is finely situated for a residence. Inquire of P. O. box 1368. fe25x547-1m

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DISTILLERY FOR SALE.—A Large and Commodious Distillery, capable of running 200 to 300 bushels per day, and containing all the modern improvements, situated at Monroeville, Huron county, Ohio. The above is in operation, and will be sold at an extremely low price and on easy terms. Possession given immediately or in the spring. For particulars address post office box 2844, Chicago, Ill.

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Are receiving their Spring and Summer Stock, which, for extent and variety, will be equal, if not superior to any in the West, and will be offered on favorable terms to Cash and Prompt Time Purchasers.

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On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28th, 1859, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

TRAINS WESTWARD. TRAINS EASTWARD.

Connecting with all Through Trains for Chicago and the East.

At Dewitt, with stages for Davenport and Maquoketa.

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Also, at Cedar Rapids with stages for Marion, Vinton, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Waverly, Clarksville, Bradford, St. Charles, Mitchell, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, Toledo, Marietta, Eldora, Nevada, Boonsboro, Jefferson, W. Iowa Falls, Marengo, Newton Desmoines, and Council Bluffs.

With steamer Blackhawk on Cedar River for Vinton and Waterloo.

This is the shortest, cheapest and most expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa, it being only 135 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and thence directly into the interior of Iowa.

Tickets for sale at the Wells street Depot, Chicago, Ills.

☞ An agent will be at the depot in Fulton, to receive all baggage for Clinton or the road, which will be conveyed across the river free of charge.

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On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 11, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

By way of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Air-Line Railroad, leave New Depot, corner of West Van Buren and Canal streets, going South, as follows:

Trains leave St. Louis Depot, cor. West Van Buren and Canal streets.

11.45 a. m.—Day Express (Sundays excepted.)

9.00 p. m.—Night Express, daily (Saturdays excepted.)

ARRIVE AT CHICAGO.

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At Chicago with all the Great Eastern and Northern Lines.

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At Springfield with the Great Western (Ill.) Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At St. Louis with the Pacific Railroad, Missouri River Packets, North Missouri Railroad, Keokuk, Packets and Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all points on Missouri River, Pike's Peak and the gold regions, North Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska; and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans new line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 44 Dearborn street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago, at the Depot, corner West Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western states.

Express Freight Trains leave daily for St. Louis at 5.00 p.m.—through in thirty six hours.

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Stopping at intermediate stations—leave Joliet at 8:00 a.m.; arrive at Chicago at 9:50 a.m. Leave Chicago at 4:30 p.m.; arrive at Joliet at 6:20.

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THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

New York and Galway Line.

The staunch and powerful Iron Steamer Prince Albert, Captain Prowse, Will sail from New York, on Thursday, March 1st, touching at St. John's, N. F., to receive the Royal Mails.

PRICES OF PASSAGE:—First Class $90 and $75; Third Class $30, including free tickets to many of the principal cities in the main lines of railway in Great Britain and Ireland. Third class must provide plate, knife, fork, water can and bedding.

First Cabin passage to St. Johns........$35

For passage tickets, either to or from any part of Great Britain, or further information, apply at the office of the AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 20 Dearborn street.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—1860.

Chicago, Milwaukee and Lake Superior Line.

On the opening of navigation Two Steamers, the LADY ELGIN and ONTONAGON, will be put on the line between Chicago and ports on Lake Superior. In case the Ste St. Marie Canal should not be open in the spring the Lady Elgin, being now on Lake Superior, will run on that Lake and connect at the Sault with the Ontonagon running between Chicago and Sault Ste Marie. The above arrangement will furnish a boat from Chicago every five days.

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Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

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ROSEHILL CEMETARY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetary would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetary Lots. The Cemetary can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 68 Clark street.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, BY Fairbank's & Greenleaf, 38 Lake-st., Chicago.

MOSS! MOSS!! DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, put up expressly for Upholsterers, Carriage-Makers and Saddlers' purposes in large and small bales, for sale in quantities to suit at low prices. Orders from the city and country solicited. E. S. DURHAM & CO. Commission Merchants, 56 Commercial-st. and 18 Levee, St. Louis.

H. C. KELLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY, Office No. 42 Clark street, Room No. 2, (up stairs.) Chicago, Illinois.

PROPELLERS AND CANAL BOATS FOR SALE.

The undersigned Trustees offer for sale the property lately belonging to the American Transportation Company, consisting of the Propellers, POTOMAC, ALLEGHENY, POCAHANTAS, CHICAGO, EDITH, SPAULDING, IOWA, NIAGARA, SCIOTA, BUFFALO, CATARACT.

Also, Seventy-four large Lake Boats, nearly all suitable for carrying grain; 318 Horses, 65 Mules, together with Harness sufficient for same, Canal Barns at different Stations, 2 Hoisting Engines, 1 Steam Pump. Together with a large quantity of Office Furniture, Safes, &c., at Buffalo and other places.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, ANDREW J. RICH, HENRY MARTIN, Trustees.

For particulars address J. C. HARRISON, Buffalo.

☞ Journal of Commerce, New York; Evening Journal, Albany; Journal, Syracuse; Plain Dealer, Cleveland; Advertiser, Detroit; Press and Tribune, Chicago, will publish for one month, and send bills to this office for payment.

STEAMBOAT CITY OF CLEVELAND FOR SALE.—The Steamer City of Cleveland was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.

This Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first-class passenger boat; her capacity for freight and passengers is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the Lakes of her tonnage, and is a staunch first-class sea boat.

This boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of PASCAL P. PRATT, Of the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly.

The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil.

1st.—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach.

2d.—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to make emulsive all the amount of oil taken, and that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off undigested, and consequently inoperative. (this is easily traced in the dejections.)

3d.—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it reaches the stomach, whatever its condition may be.

4th.—That in cases when the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as a specific or otherwise, my Jelly is more reliable than the crude oil, because being a solid it must remain in the stomach to undergo the natural process of digestion and assimilation, when on the contrary the liquid oil will pass off inoperative, if the stomach, as above stated, is not in a condition to make it emulsive, which always is more or less the case when the oil is indicated.

From the above consideration, the superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, is to be acknowledged as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by FENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

BABCOCK & PEEK, [Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.]

171 ......Randolph Street...... 171

MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.

☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and of Furnishing Hotels, etc.

ALSO FOR SALE.—The Three Schooners, to wit:—Schooner ELIZA LOGAN, tonnage 389 95-95; Schooner WINGS OF THE WIND, tonnage 370; and Schooner GOV. HUNT, tonnage 186 70-95.

Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to PRATT & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

CHOICE STOCK OF GROceries and Fixtures for sale at a Bargain.

The undersigned being desirous of changing their business offer for sale their ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES, CROCKERY, STONE AND WOOD-WARE.

All of which have been selected with care and bought for CASH.

Also, a splendid Horse and Grocery Wagon, and all necessary store fixtures.

This is a rare chance for any one wishing to engage in business. G. & M. S. IVES, 534 State street, corner of Twelfth.

OFFICE CHICAGO FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co. will be held at the office of said company on the sixth day of March, 1860, for the election of nine Directors for the ensuing year.

February 22, 1860. G. S. HOLDEN, Secretary.

THE BEST HAMS IN THE MARKET.—The best genuine Sugar Cured Hams to be found in the market—cured by a new process and branded "L. & B." and for sale at wholesale only at No. 12 State street, by LAFLIN & BROWN. The attention of Family Grocers is called to these Hams. Also, on hand a superior article of Smoked Beef and Tongues.

CHICAGO RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE.......82 WELLS STREET.......82

Depository of American Tract Society, Publications of Congregational Board, Presbyterian Board, S. Carter and Brothers, Gould & Lincoln, Mathews, and many other publishers.

WM. G. HOLMES, 82 Wells street.

LIGHT, FLEXIBLE AND STRONG, NOVEL AND BEAUTIFUL IN SHAPE, Approved by all. Inquire for THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS.

City Tax Sale.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, City of Chicago, S.S.—City Collector's Office, February 22, 1860.

Notice is hereby given, that whereas the undersigned, City Collector of the City of Chicago, did on the twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1860, at a Special Term of the Superior Court of Chicago, begun and held in said City of Chicago, aforesaid day, at the Court House, in said City of Chicago, report to said Court the lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land hereinafter described for the judgment against each of said lands respectively for the amount of taxes, assessment, interest and costs thereon, due by them on account of the general collection warrant for the collection of the annual taxes of said City of Chicago, for the municipal year, A. D. 1859, and of the several special warrants hereinafter mentioned; and, whereas, judgments having been entered by said Court for the collection of the several amounts due upon said lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land, and the order of sale of said Collector and reports, together with the order of sale of the Court thereon, was made out and under the seal of said Court on the eighteenth day of February, A. D. 1860, directed to the said City Collector.

Now, therefore, be it known that the undersigned, City Collector of the City of Chicago, will, by virtue of the premises, on Thursday, the 15th day of March A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in said City of Chicago, expose for public sale the following described lands, lots, sub-lots, pieces and parcels of land described in said copy, reports, and the order of sale thereon for the amount of the taxes, interest and costs, or of the assessments, interest and costs due thereon respectively of the assessments and special warrants in said copy, reports and hereinafter described respectively to wit:

A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

Warrant for the collection of the annual taxes for the Municipal Year A. D. 1859.

ORIGINAL TOWN OF CHICAGO.

Owner's Name.	S.Lot.	Lot.	B'k.	Val'n.	T. Tax dols. cts
B F Sherman		4	16	2500	52 50
Unknown		5	16	6000	90 00
A Walker, e hf		2	16	14500	217 50
E B Williams, e ¼		3	16	12000	202 50
Stiles Burton	1	4	16	8000	120 00
"	2	4	16	10800	162 00
"	3	4	16	6500	97 50
"	4	4	16	6600	105 00
C Beers, 20 ft e and adj w 40 ft of s 20 ft		5	16	6000	90 00
T Wadsworth, 20 ft s and adj w 60 ft of s 20 ft		5	16	6000	90 00
E H Haddock, w 60 ¼ ft of 7 and of 6 inches of 8		6&7	16	28000	420 00
John DeKoven	1	8	16	5300	79 50
"	2	8	16	5300	79 50
Est's of J Butterfield	3	8	16	5300	79 50
Luther Stone	4	8	16	6700	100 50
E H Haddock	5	8	16	6700	100 50
Estate of J Butterfield	6	8	16	6700	100 50
Seth Wadhams, e qr		5	17	5000	75 00
W H Colby		6	17	5100	76 50
A Bigelow		7	17	4900	73 50
W H Colby	10	4	17	1000	15 00
A S Garfield, s 20 ft of s 100		5	17	7000	105 00
C Cleaver, 28 ft e and adj w 24 ft		6	17	13000	195 00
Walter Wright, s 28 ft		6	17	13000	195 00
Wm Jones, e qr		7	17	54600	817 50
Ira Couch,		8	17	31000	465 00
T Wadsworth		1	18	26000	390 00
C R Starkweather, s 25 ft		2	18	12000	180 00
Ira Couch	1	3	18	5600	84 00
"	2	3	18	4700	70 50
A W Davidson	3	4	18	4700	70 50
"	4	4	18	12500	187 50
"	5	4	18	8000	120 00
"	6	4	18	8300	124 50
Ira Couch		5	19	40000	600 00
R J Hamilton, w hf		6	19	18000	240 00
Wm Blair, e qr		7	19	7000	105 00
Wm Lock, e hf w hf		7	19	7000	105 00
C N Holden, w qr		7	19	10000	150 00
J Link	1	8	19	5000	75 00
"	2	8	19	5000	75 00
"	3	8	19	5000	75 00
"	4	8	19	5000	75 00
" e 60 ft	5	8	19	5000	97 50
T Wadsworth, w ¼		5	19	5000	97 50
G J Foster, e qr		1	19	5000	75 00
T Wadworth		2	19	25000	375 00
" n ¼		3	20	20000	300 00
Peacock & Thatcher, e qr		4	20	5000	75 00

Remaining entries of the tax list (Original Town, continued; Warranting Lots in Original Town of Chicago), from Thatcher to M Skinner, and the list of Errors and Omissions in the Delinquent Tax List (School Section Addition; Frac. Sec. 15 Addition; Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago; Kinzie's Addition to Chicago; Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition; Butterfield's Addition; Original Town), follow in the same form: [illegible]

The costs due on each of the several lands, lots, pieces and parcels of land described in the foregoing list for the collection of the annual tax for the year A. D., 1859, amount to eleven cents each.

For Continuation of Tax List see Page 2 of Supplement.

Errors and Omissions in the Delinquent Tax List.

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, 75.......SOUTH CLARK STREET, Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

THOMSON'S CORRUGATED SKIRTS: THE DOUBLE TRAIN, THE PARISIAN BELLE, THE GOSSAMER. See that our Name, and the Crown are stamped on each Skirt.

N. O. SUGAR.—A Large [illegible] always on hand. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water [street].

NEW YORK SYRUP—A [illegible] assortment for sale low by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water [street].

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water [street].

TEAS. TEAS. TEAS.—300 chests choice quality and low prices. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water [street].

TOBACCO—Just Received, [illegible] choice brands Natural Leaf Tobacco in half boxes and caddies. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water [street].

OHIO CIDER VINEGAR—for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water [street].

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS and a fresh and large assortment of York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes, 200 quarter boxes. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1000 BAGS RIO AND JAVA COFFEE. For sale by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just received. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. Black and Green Teas. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do. [illegible] figures. J. W. DOANE & CO.

500 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR, arriving and for sale. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

200 BBLS CRUSHED SUGAR. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

250 BBLS. CHOICE PLANTATION Molasses. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

350 Bbls. N.Y. SUGAR HOUSE Syrup. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

200 Bbls. REBOILED MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

1200 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

200 Bags O. G. JAVA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

150 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

1200 Bxs. PURE SALERATUS. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

1500 Bags SANTOS COFFEE. REYNOLDS, [illegible]

145 Bags RIO COFFEE, South Water street. WM. LITTLE [illegible]

25 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR. WM. LITTLE [illegible]

105 Bbls. M. Y. SYRUPS and MOLASSES. WM. LITTLE [illegible]

280 Pkgs. TEA—Y. Hyson, [illegible] Imperial and Oolong. WM. LITTLE [illegible]